

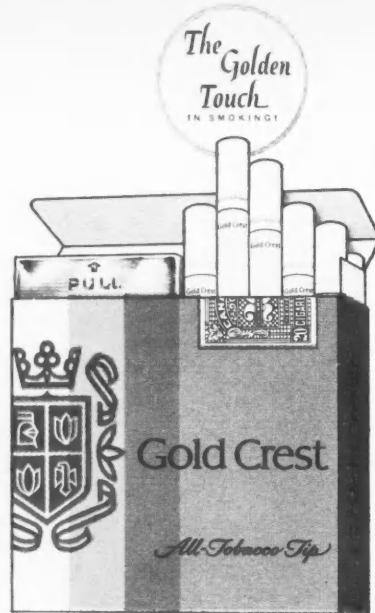
# Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

JULY 9TH 1960 20 CENTS



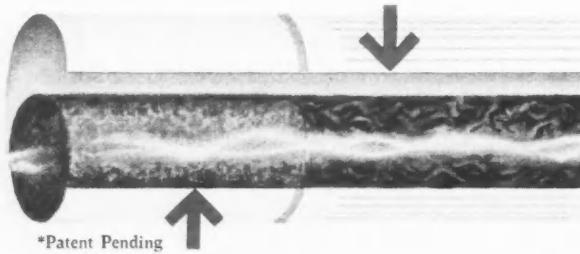
How the Governor General Fills His Day



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# Saturday Night

VOL. 75 NO. 14

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## INSIDE STORY

**THE COVER:** The Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Major-General **George P. Vanier**, DSO, MC, inspects the guard at the opening of Parliament.

"How the Governor-General Fills His Day" is recounted by **Robert W. Reford**, member of the Parliamentary Press Gallery and correspondent for a number of daily newspapers, on Page 12.

The invasion of Canada by U.S. magazines—more recently by the so-called "Canada" editions—is not exactly news. But it has been given a new fillip by the love-and-kisses affair between Prime Minister John Diefenbaker and *Time*. This amazing adventure in "personal" journalism, together with the wider implications for Canadian readers and advertisers, is told by **Arnold Edinborough** in "Mr. Diefenbaker and his Time-Machine" on Page 9.

**Robert F. Eddison** has just returned to England after teaching Russian for a year at the University of Toronto. He found, contrary to his expectations, that Canadian students need money, not brains, to get a university education. His remarks on this country's wealth elite (Page 15) are pungent, as one would expect from the assistant editor of *School and College*, the journal of England's private schools.

Great echoes are rumbling across Canada as a result of the recent Saskatchewan election—the fifth victory for "**Tommy Douglas**" and his CCF party—for the simple reason that the issue was state medicine. Feelings still run high because the doctors—led by the College of Physicians and Surgeons—entered the campaign directly with both cash and propaganda. **Charles E. Bell**, editorial writer for the *Regina Leader-Post*, tells the somewhat unedifying story in "How the Doctors Lost Face" on Page 18.

The *Point of View* in this issue is one of the most impassioned ever published by **SN. J. B. Witchell**, an engineer who quit his job with the Defence Research Board because of his knowledge and convictions, is convinced that in placing our faith in machines, we are being inexorably led into a devastating "trip-switch war".

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# Letters

## No Shabby Fraud

In your review of Prof. A. H. Nethercot's book, *The First Five Lives of Annie Besant*, [SN June 11], you refer to Mrs. Besant's teacher, Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, as "a shabby old fraud."

As one of many thousands of students all over the world who revere Madame Blavatsky and who study her monumental works, I vehemently protest your appellation.

Are you aware that the Encyclopaedia Britannica carries an account of the life and work of Madame Blavatsky prepared by William Kingsland, whose book, *The Real H. P. Blavatsky*, was published by John M. Watkins, London, in 1928? Thorough refutation is also provided in the book *The Theosophical Movement*, published in 1925 by E. P. Dutton & Co.

Also, are you aware that The Editors of *Cosmopolitan*, New York City, were threatened with legal action recently by the Board of Trustees of the Theosophy Company, for publishing uncomplimentary references to Madame Blavatsky in their January issue? *Cosmopolitan* retracted.

The Theosophy Company, for your information is the world's largest publishers of the works of Madame Blavatsky, and I am forwarding your review to them.

OTTAWA F. E. GOOLD

## Jet-Age Slums

With reference to the series on jet transport in your issue of June 11, in three items covering seven pages only one paragraph touched on the point of the public nuisance caused by the noise.

The one paragraph mentioning this subject started "the problem of jet transport noise does not seem to worry Canadian officials". This is because they do not have to listen to the jets as they land and take off and also because they are able to close their ears to the protests of people who do. If they lived anywhere near the airports it would worry them plenty. Actually the jets are making ever widening circles around our larger airports virtually untenable for residential purposes.

If the present trend continues, the residential areas around our airports, extending 10 to 20 miles according to Malton experience, can only degenerate into a kind of jet-age slum.

The final paragraph mentions "flight from civic centre to civic centre—in less than half an hour". What good will that

be if the "civic centres" are made uninhabitable by the noise produced by the power plants necessary to travel at such speeds?

In all this enthusiastic talk of future travel little attention seems to be given to the plight of the common man who does not wish to be whisked about the world faster than the speed of sound but whose life is made miserable by the noise produced for the benefit of the relatively few who do.

DORVAL, QUE.

G. N. SMITH

## Language Limits

In your issue of June 11 it is stated that the English and French languages are legally equal throughout Canada. This is not correct.

Constitutionally, French has the same status as English only in:

- (i) the Province of Quebec
- (ii) the Dominion Houses of Parliament
- (iii) the Federal courts

MONTREAL

N. MCCLARNON

## Watch Your Language

A correspondent, J. H. Lacombe of Ottawa, bitterly attacked me in the letters' column of SATURDAY NIGHT and I feel I must correct where he erred and elaborate where he obfuscated.

This gentleman stated that I should read a few lines of history before making statements. I might add here that the great American man of letters, Van Wyck Brooks, has recently written me: "Indeed you are the champ; no one in civilization has read as much as you, not even T. E. Lawrence."

Nowhere in my original letter did I state that French-Canadian authors should be excluded from the Governor-General's awards. I did, however, state that a special "French" category should not have been created for them. I was only warning that the French in Canada, rather than being distinctly Canadian persons, were on the rise again. Several things point to this: the new Governor-General category itself; the new, and first, French-Canadian Governor-General; the several new French language radio and TV stations; the recent creation of French editions of *Maclean's* and *Chatelaine*; the new onslaught by the French-Canadians themselves to

speak the French language at every opportunity; and lastly, and pointedly again the alarming new figures of French-Canadian population growth.

In my letter I did not insult the Governor-General, nor the French statesmen, writers and soldiers who have made Canada greater at home and abroad. No, indeed, I did not censure them; in fact I praise them.

Mr. Lacombe brings up that old argument about the French language being guaranteed by the BNA Act. Certainly that is so, but when will Canadians open their eyes and see that legislation for what it was: something given to the French-Canadians so the British could impose their will and power on them. They now know that this has backfired, that it is one of the greatest mistakes made by the British in Canada. I envisage, in future, that this one concession will finish the English language in Canada.

Certainly, Mr. Lacombe, I know that the French in Canada have served well in Canada's armed forces—in fact one was in my own RCAF crew; excellent chap, but I did not recommend him for a commission for he had one strike against him: he did not speak English too well. In future, I myself will be disqualified for many broadcasting and writing tasks, as indeed I now am, as I don't speak French too well.

TORONTO

STAN OBODIAC

## Hurrah for Us

It was very refreshing to read Charles R. Graham's recent "Point of View" [SN June 11] on the important topic of a National Art Gallery. I wish to endorse wholeheartedly his clearly expressed ideas.

No country can afford to be mixed up with the questionable and sticky business of so-called international art treasures. Art dealers, like horse traders, have their own ethical code in establishing values for profitable transactions, and the National Gallery should be protected from becoming partners to such schemes.

During the controversy a few years ago over the purchase of paintings for The Canadian National Gallery, it was ridiculous to hear the Director at the time state the public were very fortunate in being able to secure these treasures at prices of \$300,000 or \$400,000. The gentleman in question evidently thought the amounts were just peanuts from the Federal

Treasury. In his article Mr. Graham clearly indicates how much "real value" can be purchased when the money available is used in the proper manner, such as buying the works of Canadian artists and providing scholarships for young talent.

Regarding Mr. Graham's reference to the price of a Goya etching, it is well to recognize the real artistic value of modern lithography in producing excellent prints of the old masters. Copies of etchings in particular are so good only experts can detect them.

The National Gallery should definitely be the centre of Canadian Art, and for the cultural benefit of the Canadian public. There should be no repetition of such purchases as the portrait of the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey by Augustus John of England; any one of a number of Canadian painters could have been commissioned to do a more creditable portrait.

Congratulations Mr. Graham! May his point of view register in the minds of all Canadians.

MONTREAL

G. STARKEY

### The Itchy Canadian

Marcus Van Steen does not touch on what is mainly wrong with our tourist industry. Money still talks in some places and, for many people, it is a matter of price and getting most value for money spent; and they like to see the people with whom they spend it show a little friendliness and appreciation. This I will defy you to find in Canada.

Two years ago we stopped in Huntsville —the woman told us it was her last cabin and the price \$9.00. It was only a wooden hovel, so small you could hardly turn around in it. A couple of hours later along came a man and two boys from Indiana. They got the one next to us and I mentioned that he must have had it reserved. He said "No," he just came along and it wasn't taken. We never saw her after she got our money.

We stopped just a short distance west of Sudbury, inquired about a motel room, and the man operating it walked to a door, opened it so we could see inside and said "Ten dollars"—not another word. The accommodation here was all right, but again, once they got your money you didn't see them again. Here my wife wanted a bottle of coke and walked over to a little stand they operated and asked if they had it. The operator didn't open his mouth but walked over to a cooler and lifted the lid and let my wife help herself. Whether you like it or not, this is the average type of service a tourist gets in Canada and I have covered most of it pretty well.

A couple of weeks ago I stopped at Morpeth, a wide spot in the road on No. 3 highway, to get an ice cream cone. A

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double-dip, it cost twenty cents—the American tourist season has started, get ready to hook them. I got as much cream, and better cream, in North Dakota last fall for a nickel.

A year ago, I was in a place of business when an American car drove up. A man and woman got out, came in and were charged 70c a pound for the same article as was sold to me on the next sale at 55c, the regular price to Canadian customers.

We stopped in Imley City, Michigan, at a new brick motel, equal to the one I have mentioned near Sudbury. Price, \$7, television and radio both free, no slots to take a quarter. When my wife went to look at the room, she was going to take it, but the girl mentioned that there was another not taken and she liked the decorations better, so when shown it, my wife also liked it better and we took it. In about twenty minutes an attendant came in with a plastic-covered pitcher full of ice cubes.

We then went up town and did some shopping and had dinner. When we came back, the woman came to enquire if all was well and when told that we had bought some things uptown she said she was sorry she didn't know we were purchasing things or she would have gone with us and could have saved us ten per cent. The next morning when we got around, the man appeared with two coffee containers, each holding two cups, and cream and sugar and a jelly roll. This was supplied to everyone who stopped there. If we want to spend a week-end, would we go back there, or to Huntsville?

I think I have covered as much of Canada and the U.S., and more often than the average tourist, and believe anyone in like position will agree that you get as good accommodation for less money and better meals for equal or less money in the U.S.

Also you will find that they may have appreciated having you and receive an invitation to stop again if passing through. A few years ago my car stopped in the desert in Idaho, 46 or 47 miles from anywhere. An American came along and towed me this 47 miles to Snowville on the Idaho-Utah border. When I asked him what I owed him he said "nothing". Had he said twenty-five dollars I would have paid it and thought I was the luckiest man in the world, getting out of that 95-degree desert heat.

He drank beer because I saw him do it but wouldn't let me pay for it nor could I get him to take even five dollars to buy a few. He introduced himself as an Adjutant-General of the U.S. Army, retired, turned to my wife, said he had been very glad to assist us, gave a smart military salute, walked over and got in his car and drove on—another reason I like travelling in the U.S.

DRESDEN, ONT.

JOHN E. HOUSTON



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## Comment of the Day

### Can Canada Compete?

WHEN THE MATTER of resale price maintenance, competition and mergers is being so thoroughly discussed on Parliament Hill, what Paul Chambers, the new Chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, had to say the other day is well worth repeating.

Mr. Chambers' firm is one of the largest chemical firms in the world, and in Canada it controls Canadian Industries Limited (CIL). He believes that there are a number of manufacturing industries in Canada which are in trouble because there are too many plants competing for a comparatively small Canadian market. Said Mr. Chambers: "Competition isn't good if you have a dozen uneconomic plants instead of one economic one. Large units run efficiently mean low prices. It is where there is a really large market that there is room for a number of producers".

He became more specific when he went on to say that "In Canada the chemical industry can't expand any faster than secondary industry—they are our customers. And you have some very serious problems with your secondary industries. It is no good of us putting up additional capacity if those companies can't use it".

In a sense it is refreshing to have someone speak up so freely on this subject, but if Mr. Chambers' view is as commonly held as we believe it to be, we shall have more unemployment in this country in the next year or two than we have even now. We have got ourselves into the situation in Canada where the decisions about what plants are economic or not are going to be taken outside the country instead of in.

It is the balance sheet of the Hawker-Siddeley group as a whole which Sir Roy Dobson considers and he is not concerned with the social impact of closing Dosco's mines or facilities in the Maritimes. Similarly, in the chemical industry what is said by Mr. Chambers or by the executives of Dupont in Wilmington is implemented in Canada. In the oil industry, in the base metal industry and even in the forest industries discussions about the economic viability are taken on the whole international operation, not in regard to Canada's sector alone.

It would seem unlikely that a president of a company with an unemployment problem in the United States would put his Canadian subsidiary's problems first. And

it is our impression that UK industrialists are even more ruthless about this long-range decision-making than the United States ones.

If we are in for a period of big mergers and the concentration of industries with

main. According to a recent bulletin of the Canadian Exporters Association, not only is there a necessity for Canadian subsidiaries to get clearance from Washington, but there are still well-defined delaying tactics in operation there which often result in the business being lost to other nations before clearance is obtained.

But the most sinister aspect concerns ships touching at US ports after they have berthed in China. Shipowners say that after their ships have been in Chinese ports they are subject to special screening at American ports, causing delays which are, of course, very expensive.

Our continuing pusillanimity over the recognition of Red China and our continuing soft line with the United States government on the matter must surely be a great hindrance to exporters, particularly on the West Coast. British Columbia is not known for its reticence; in fact, Premier Bennett is capable of raising more Cain than most provincial Premiers. Maybe this is one area in which a little Cain-raising might be economically helpful to his province as well as politically helpful to him. Anyway we pass the idea on to him for what it's worth.

### Kennedy Is One Up

WHEN MR. EISENHOWER first ran for President of the United States there was some doubt initially which party he would run for. His own voting record was no help since he confessed, at that time, that he had never voted in a Presidential election. In good army fashion he had thought himself bound to obey whoever his countrymen chose as their Commander-in-Chief.

This attitude partially explains the mess he has got himself into in the past few months. From the very start of his political career right up to now he has been a willing tool in the hands of the professional politicians. If the Central Intelligence Agency decided to fly the U-2 over Russia, then Eisenhower accepted its recommendation. If his party thought that his travels abroad would help them at home, he travelled. If the Republicans wanted a hands-off attitude to the problems of the South, he read the speech which set the attitude.

His running of the country from a golf-course, his constant pre-occupation with his family (accepted by the party as a splendid build-up for the father-image

### Odd Man Out Up North

HERE WE ALL are.  
At our cottage  
That boasts no oil  
Nor electric wattage:  
A shack that screams  
With the voice of Stentor,  
"Abandon rest,  
All ye who enter!"  
From damp, cold mattresses  
Thin and lumpy,  
We rise in the mornings  
Gray and grumpy,  
Stub our toes  
On the roots and hummocks  
And endure three weeks  
Of upset stomachs,  
I begin to view,  
With profound elation  
The approaching end of our  
July vacation,  
And I pray that the unions  
Don't wax stronger,  
Forcing management  
To make it longer;  
For what on earth,  
I ask, could be dumber  
Than staying up here  
For the rest of the summer? VIC

international scope into the most economic plants, Canada's future may be a good deal bleaker than the Chamber of Commerce and other such optimistic organizations are prepared to admit.

### Red (China) Tape

IT IS SOME TIME now since we had any public outcry about American firms stopping their wholly-owned subsidiaries in Canada from legitimately trading with Communist China. In 1958 Ford had a row about it and in 1959 the Aluminum Company of Canada did not bid on a two thousand ton aluminum contract for the Far East.

But though there is no longer public outcry, the pressure of restrictions still re-



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they wanted to create), his simplicity in the face of such tough and resourceful diplomacy as the Russians have constantly shown, have all been the marks of a man who, though holding the most important position in the free world, was exercising it by proxy.

We have thus seen him come back from Paris like a puzzled old bull wondering what the picadors were hurting him for and going resolutely on to Formosa grieving over the unaccountable hostility of the Japanese.

These tours have hurt American prestige more than the Republican party is likely to admit. But they have had the effect of galvanizing a good part of the American public into realizing that the President has to be something more than a figurehead. The person they choose for their next President will be expected to have a mind of his own and a capacity for taking the kind of decision that Truman took over the Korean war and, later, over firing MacArthur. A man of action is needed and one who will, once elected, think for himself, not just like the party pros who are apt to surround him.

Seeing that Truman was such a man, and that Nixon is still very closely tied to the official Republican party line, we would suggest that Kennedy's Democratic stock for President is now higher than ever before, especially if he can persuade the public that Adlai Stevenson would automatically be his Secretary of State.

### Heath Robinson Underground

A RECENTLY PUBLISHED official booklet entitled *Your Basement Fallout Shelter* reminds us of some of the wilder Heath Robinson ideas which were given official blessing in Great Britain in the late thirties. Subtitled *Blueprint for Survival No. 1*, the booklet (obtainable from the Emergency Measures Organization, Privy Council Office, East Block, Ottawa) gives directions for any red-blooded Canadian with a smidge of do-it-yourself zeal to build a shelter in his basement against fallout.

Mind you, with all the patriotism in the world, it is not a project to be lightly undertaken, even though it will give any man who attempts it practical experience in bricklaying and concreting for many a long winter's night. The amount of material shows that for a shelter for five people (the minimum) you will need close to five hundred concrete blocks of a general size 8" x 8" x 16". To lay these you will need 200 pounds of hydrated lime, 18 bags of cement and three cubic yards of mortar sand. To provide the framework you must buy four hundred linear feet of varying-size lumber and ten pounds of nails.

Unless you are the kind of a man who has them to hand, for tools you will need to get a mortar-mixing board, a shovel and pail, a bricklayer's trowel, a level and bricklayer's line, a long straightedge, a saw, a hammer and a drill with a masonry bit.

Armed with these you may then construct the shelter, which will need to have permanently bricked up inside it bunks beds for as many as there are in the family, a table, chairs and cooking apparatus. You will also need, in addition to two weeks supply of food, cosmetics, toiletries, fuel and so on, 14 gallons of water per member of the family to be stored in "large vinegar bottles".

Just how, when you have got a shelter fourteen by eight feet in your cellar, there will also be room for seventy one-gallon bottles of water, the pamphlet does not say. We would suggest that the man who has this much money to lay out on a shelter is not the sort of man who has time at home in the evenings to build it. We therefore find ourselves asking just what use such a fully documented blueprint (lavishly produced with 36 pages and a large working set of plans folding out at the back) is?

Maybe the government intends everyone to be so taken aback at the magnitude of this do-it-yourself task that they will all join the Civil Defence forces and build a communal shelter, under expert guidance. If that is the intention it is certainly a devious one, but it again reminds us of a children's jump-rope rhyme common in Britain in 1939:

*If you want to get your gas-mask free  
You'll have to join the ARP.*

### Dominion Day?

JULY THE FIRST was Dominion Day. We doubt whether many Canadians saw a parade on it, though, or flew the ensign to prove it. But since it fell on a Friday and thus made a long week-end anyway there was not the urging we have had in the past to transfer it to Monday.

Why don't we make more of it? It's the birthday of the Dominion; it's the day which we set apart, or should, to acknowledge our sovereign position in the world; it's the day when we should inculcate a sense of patriotism in our children and our immigrants.

It's not that we don't like a parade — after all, we march up and down on Remembrance Day, we troop the color in Ottawa for the sovereign's birthday and certain segments of the population make a great to-do about St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick. Surely by now we could at least celebrate Canada as much as we celebrate Bobby Burns, but the plain fact is that we don't.

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these BOAC jets...and the food  
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when you fly First Class. I'll phone  
you from England in about seven  
hours to find out how Johnny is..."*



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# Mr. Diefenbaker and his "Time-Machine"

by Arnold Edinborough

IN THE FEW TIMES that they have come to power in Canada this century the Tories have done it on an anti-American platform. Borden defeated Sir Wilfrid Laurier by crying "no truck nor trade with the Yankees" in 1911; Bennett defeated Mackenzie King in 1931 with the help of a ringing denunciation in the Commons: "I am for the British Empire next to Canada. The only difference being that some gentlemen (i.e. Mackenzie King and his Ministers) are for the United States before Canada. I am for the British Empire after Canada."

In 1957 John Diefenbaker proclaimed his "vision" of Canada for the Canadians and swore that he would stand up to the people in Washington. Ever since then he has constantly proclaimed how Canada should meet its "appointment with destiny": how we must get more manufacturing industry in Canada, how we must take stronger control of those industries we now have which are wholly owned abroad, how we must develop the North, and how, in fact, we must have a National Policy which will give us the money and means whereby we may give moral leadership not only to the Commonwealth but to the world.

By a nice irony, the only section of the press which consistently takes Mr. Diefenbaker's words for deeds is not only owned, but written and published in the United States. For even the *Toronto Telegram*, a loyal and slavish adherent to the Diefenbaker party line, does not give him the space which *Time* magazine does week by week in its so-called "Canada Edition".

One reason why *Time* does this is clear. Mr. Diefenbaker and *Time* live in the same kind of world. Mr. Diefenbaker can talk about standing up to the Americans but once he has stood up he quickly backs down: Ford of Canada did not, despite official interest, trade with Red China in 1958; we did not get US orders for the Arrow in 1959. Alcan did not provide 2,000 long tons of aluminum to a Communist market, and the US anti-trust laws were invoked against Canadian Radio Patents Limited and the Canadian subsidiaries of the American firms which operated the patent pool, despite Diefenbaker. *Time* can take these gyrations in its stride and still produce a "Canada-first" image of Diefenbaker. Its writers in Manhattan have had such long practice in following

the Luce line on Eisenhower that they can do the Diefenbaker stint without even trying.

Again, Mr. Diefenbaker lives in a rosy world of his own creation. He can crusade against unemployment on the hustings, talk soulfully about no fellow-Canadian being unemployed while he is in office and conveniently ignore the fact that three quarters of a million people are now out of work, thousands more than when he took office. He can also pretend that Canadians do not

O'Rourke of the *Washington Daily News* summed up *Time's* role thus: "I have met an astonishing number of people who have had experiences similar to those of Mr. Knight (editor and publisher of the *Detroit Free Press*) and myself. It leads me to believe we are taking the wrong approach when we read *Time*. *Time* lives, I find, in a higher-keyed, wittier, more brightly colored world than the real world I am forced to inhabit. Therefore, I enjoy *Time*. It is nice to escape once a week from the mundane reality and gaze at the wild, improbable places around me through *Time's* kaleidoscopically colored glasses.

"I am sure that the confusion in Bolivia and elsewhere could be dispelled if *Time* would only confide in its readers when the creative muse elevates it above mere fact. Why not a small preface before the appropriate stories labelling them news fiction and not news? I am sure the World Press Congress would be glad to recognize *Time's* pre-eminence in this art form".

That the Canadian section of this highly-colored world is interpreted in Mr. Diefenbaker's own shade of Tory rose must be clear now to even these readers who merely look at the pictures in *Time*. It has carried so many pictures of Diefenbaker in the last two years that it is commonly referred to in the Parliamentary Press Gallery as the "Diefenbaker Family Album". In fact, in a way in which it never played up to the Liberal government when it was in power, *Time* has almost obliterated either pictorial or textual reference to the Opposition. (In 1956 the Liberal government and Tory opposition had a picture ratio of about two to one over the year. In 1958 the ratio was four for the Government to one of the Opposition. In 1959 it had gone to five to one and so far this year there are about ten pictures of Diefenbaker for every one of Pearson. Obviously Mr. Diefenbaker's picture is news to *Time* in a much more significant way than was Mr. St. Laurent when he was in office).

And it is not only Mr. Diefenbaker who gets the treatment. Other cabinet members are given a pat on the back at times when they need it most. Finance Minister Donald Fleming got one of these *Time's* plugs during last summer's tight money controversy as did Defence Minister George Pearkes this January when the Bomarc



Diefenbaker is well covered by TIME.

think the Commonwealth is hurt by the presence in its structure of South Africa, even when there are public meetings up and down the country protesting just that. He can claim that the Bomarc will be a valid defence weapon and will go on spending money on clearing sites for it even though it has been dumped by those who know most about its lack of capability. He can cancel the Arrow contract on the ground that manned bombers are no longer a threat—and then negotiate with the United States for a fleet of less efficient interceptor fighters than the Arrow because they are.

It is in such an equally rosy-colored, ambivalent world that *Time* is most at home. More volatile countries than Canada have even been inclined to riot by the way in which *Time* interprets their news. When Bolivia had such a revolution a distinguished American editor, John T

missile storm was really beginning to blow hard. Said *Time*: ". . . despite his resemblance to Colonel Blimp, kindly, witty George Pearkes is one of Ottawa's best-loved men".

Such coverage of Diefenbaker by *Time* and such agreement with his policy doesn't come by accident, of course. It is planned and rigidly adhered to. In fact, so carefully adhered to that there are even rumors in the Press Gallery that whenever an item of any importance is going to be printed in the Canadian Affairs section, it is submitted in advance to the Tory's chief public relations expert, Allister Grosart. And it is not just rumor, but fact, that when a slight hint of criticism (about foreign policy) appeared in *Time* last year, the Prime Minister summoned Ottawa's *Time* correspondents to his office and gave them the kind of dressing down which no self-respecting newsman would normally endure.

Such docility even carries beyond the party line, to the point where *Time* strives to tear down the Liberal Opposition as tirelessly as it tries to build up the Tories —this despite the fact that the Ottawa staffers of *Time* privately express admiration for the Liberal Leader, Mr. Pearson. Indeed, they have appealed to the New York deskmen who write the Canadian section of the magazine, to note more fairly the very responsible job that Pearson has done as Leader of the Opposition.

In the last two years *Time* has published one very short, mildly favorable article about Pearson and this was such a deviation from the anti-Pearson New York line that the Tass correspondent in Ottawa promptly cabled the story to Moscow. (When Pearson won the Nobel Peace Prize and the news was telephoned to the New York desk, it is said that the Managing Editor merely grunted: "What the hell for?")

But it is not just a personal matter with Pearson. Lionel Chevrier, Jack Pickersgill and Paul Martin get very little credit for their skill as debaters on the Opposition benches. In fact, a typically sly *Time* practice gives more space to the CCF opposition than to the Liberal one. As one member of the Press Gallery puts it, "*Time* reasons that the lowly socialists are no threat to their beloved Tories; they know it is safe to praise them occasionally, and thereby persuade readers that the only opposition which is really being achieved in Ottawa is being done by the CCF. Any member of the Press Gallery knows that to be ludicrous".

One might well ask at this point why *Time* does as it does. The answer is simple: money—that money which Diefenbaker has put back into Luce's coffers.

The Liberals, before they were voted out of office, had realized that those magazines which claimed to put out a Canada edition were not doing anything of the sort. They were merely dumping

American magazines into Canada, selling a lot of advertising space to Canadian advertisers and funnelling the profits back to the United States. This revenue, which would normally have gone to Canadian publications, was thus lost to this country. As a result, four national Canadian periodicals were forced out of business in the last ten years and others had to reduce their frequency of publication or otherwise curtail their usefulness.

In 1951, for example, Canadian national periodicals had achieved a total combined circulation of 42 million copies per year as opposed to a circulation of American magazines in Canada of more than 86 million. By 1957 the circulation of Canadian magazines amounted to 45.6 million and there were no less than 154 million coming in from the United States. In order to do something for the Canadian magazines, a 20 per cent tax was imposed on the advertising revenue of the so-called "Canadian" editions of American magazines—a tax which was, in effect, a needed tariff against editorial dumping. For all the material in the magazines had already been paid for and it was merely dumped here ready to absorb Canadian advertising on the blank pages where American ads had been pulled.

Diefenbaker, perhaps sensing what a good propaganda machine he could get for himself in *Time*, undertook to abolish this tax. Henry Luce, *Time*'s publisher, did not leave matters, however, just to Mr. Diefenbaker's intuition. Within a few weeks of his being elected, Prime Minister Diefenbaker had his picture on the cover of *Time*—a journalistic accolade which *Time* had not bestowed on Mackenzie King until after he had been in office for 15 years.

After the edition was on the streets, leaving nothing to chance, Luce headed for Ottawa bearing the original oil painting for the cover, as a personal gift to his new-found friend John Diefenbaker. As if Luce were a visiting statesman, the Prime Minister cleared two appointments for him in one day, meeting Luce for lunch and at a cocktail party in the evening.

In June 1958 the magazine tax was repealed. Just how much this meant to *Time* and other American publications is clear from the revenue figures. In the first quarter of 1959, when ad programs under the old conditions were still in force, *Reader's Digest* and *Time* had, between them, 38 per cent of the total advertising spent in the magazine industry in Canada. For the first quarter of 1960 more than 43 per cent of all dollars spent on advertising in Canadian magazines was being spent in *Time* and *Reader's Digest*.

The reason for this increase (which is still tidily mounting) is that *Time*'s editorial cost in Canada is negligible. It thus can afford the kind of advertising and promotion staff which would completely bankrupt a comparable Canadian magazine. By diverting even a tiny percentage of its enormous revenue from the Canadian market it can see that its advertisers are well looked after socially and can also do merchandising tie-ups with the other editions of *Time* that are flattering to a Canadian company.

In addition, from the enormous promotion staff in New York there comes a ceaseless flow of material both to gain advertisers and to increase circulation. Such campaigns are quite beyond the reach of Canadian magazines, who from their advertising revenue have first of all to pay the whole cost of writers, editors, illus-

## A Luce View of the News

*Waiting in Hong Kong for the visa that would permit him to enter Red China, Correspondent Frederick C. Nossal of the Toronto Globe and Mail was upset by a series of frustrating delays. Why were Peking's masters keeping him out? "I can't understand it," complained Nossal, "when I can do them so much good."*

*Peking finally got Nossal's point, granted him a temporary visa last October, later extended it for six months and thereby made him the Western Hemisphere's only Red China-based newspaperman. In his eight months on the job, Nossal gave his hosts scant cause for offense, generally depicted Red Chinese life in the most glowing terms (*Time*, April 18). But even that was not enough: last week, The Globe and Mail announced that the Chinese Communists, accusing Nossal of in-*

*accuracy, had ordered him to leave. Correspondent Nossal could not understand why—and neither could anyone else who had read his effulgent dispatches.*

This is the report in this week's issue of *Time* (Editor-in-Chief Henry Luce), on the closing of *The Globe and Mail* bureau in Peking. We reproduce it for the attention of our readers who have read Mr. Nossal's dispatches for the last eight months.

It must be assumed that this *Time* report is as factual as any other article in what is supposed to be the successful man's guide to world affairs. Certainly it is typical of the reporting with which Canadians are insulted every week in the four pages that *Time* considers are enough to constitute a "Canada Edition".

—*The Globe & Mail*, June 10, 1960

tors and the other expensive components of good editorial content.

Against this, *Time's* editorial coverage of this country is done by five staff members, three of them American and three of them junior men in the *Time* organization. A small provincial daily with a circulation one-fifteenth the size of *Time* is likely to have double the number of reporters to cover happenings in its own area, much less across the country.

What these five men gather is sent to New York and the four pages at the beginning of *Time* which cover Canada for the Canada edition are then written in New York, printed in Chicago, dumped across the border by an American trucking firm and put into the Canadian mail where *Time* shrewdly takes advantage of the low magazine postage rates originally designed for the easy flow across the country of a truly Canadian editorial viewpoint.

*Time* owns no real estate in this country, it has no production machinery and no printing plant of any kind. It pays no wages to any Canadian writer, artist or editor; indeed, the original maple leaf drawn for the Canada edition was of a variety of maple which doesn't grow in this country—a fact unknown to the American artist who drew it.

That Mr. Diefenbaker should so align himself with such an all-American news magazine might be defensible if by this means a Canadian point of view was projected into the United States. But a Canadian news section originally included in the United States magazine was only kept long enough to enable *Time* to wage an advertising campaign in this country boasting that "*Time* tells the world about Canada". After this had been said, the section was quietly dropped from the United States publication.

Now when Canada makes *Time* at all in the United States it gets into a section labelled "Hemisphere Affairs". In the Canada edition this is labelled "Latin America". Under this unprepossessing label Canada shares the gloom of such news as is shunted up to New York from Peru, Panama and Paraguay. It is significant, incidentally, that Cuba nearly always gets top billing in this section of the United States magazine and Canada only rarely displaces such internationally sensitive spots as Panama.

*Time's* staff in Canada is aware of this lack of Canadian material in the United States edition. An attempt to buy copies of the American edition from the Canadian circulation bureau was unsuccessful, an inquirer being told with cheerful assurance that there was no difference between the two editions. A direct request to the New York circulation department for the American edition was relayed back to the Toronto office. Eventually a professional American dealer was able to provide the inquirer with back numbers

of the American edition. These showed that Canada is only mentioned in about two issues out of three and then by a shortened version of one of the stories which make up the four special pages in the Canada edition. (Significantly enough these paragraphs are not about Diefenbaker—he seems to be Mr. Luce's friend in Canada only).

Apart from this mention of Canada it is true that the rest of the American *Time* is editorially identical with the Canadian issue (none of the ads, of course, coincide). It is surely curious that, despite the Luce line on foreign policy, his deliberate distortion of all news about China (see box) and the virulent Republicanism of the domestic political reporting of *Time*, so many Canadians read it.

*Time's* executives themselves, before they launched their Canada edition 15 years ago, also wondered whether the Canadian public would accept it. But *Time's* circulation experts showed them some blunt facts about the mental processes of the average *Time* subscriber. Their figures showed then (and the Audit Bureau of Circulation figures show now) that *Time's* circulation in the United States is most concentrated in the smaller cities and in the countryside. *Time's* per capita sale in New York City is quite small in comparison with the heavy concentration of its circulation in towns of 20 thousand and under. The figures show, in fact, that there was as much truth as humor in a recent *New Yorker* cartoon in which a waiter seeing a man reading *Time* said: "I'm sorry, sir, but we'll have to ask you to leave".

*Time*, with its slickness and stylistic tricks, is rejected by the cosmopolitan or metropolitan American. Its gloss is uncritically received by the provincial. Thus, *Time* circulation people argued, it would sell heavily in Canada.

Unflattering though it may be to our national ego, they were right. *Time* seems to have had exactly the right estimate of Canadian provincial taste and it is a sad comment on our political and cultural standards that *Time*, which has made little headway in Montreal, is bought eagerly in Toronto, Ottawa and the rest of this country. It may have been for this very reason that Mr. Diefenbaker tried to get *Time* on his side. A million uncritical readers are synonymous with a million uncritical voters. If any politician could get his image so constantly before these people at the mere cost of repealing a special, and not widely understood, advertising tax, who would not do it? In this Mr. Diefenbaker showed a thorough, if cynical, grasp of the political facts of life.

But principles are important in politics, too. For one who has relied so much on "Canada First" for his platform, his love affair with *Time* may one day come to haunt him. Already some members of

even his own party are sickened by the alliance. And in *Time's* otherwise sunny sky there is already a cloud no bigger than a man's hand. The hand is that of Diefenbaker's energetic little Postmaster General, Bill Hamilton, a metropolitan Montrealer not so easily taken in as his chief by the flattery of Madison Avenue and Rockefeller Plaza. Speaking in New York recently Hamilton told the American Federation of Advertising this:

"If a Canadian wishes to subscribe to a completely American publication, or buy it on the newsstands—and we do both by the tens of millions of copies—we worry a little about the influence it will have on the development of our Canadian culture but we accept it as a normal economic process."

"However, when your publications begin to invade the field of our Canadian publications in a more direct way by seeking advertising dollars which would other-



Dief and Timely friend, publisher Luce.

wise support genuine Canadian publications, we begin to have serious reservations.

"All such U.S. publications are based on revenue which would otherwise be used in supporting Canadian publications, and use the same basic editorial material as their American counterpart (although sometimes camouflaging it with a pittance of material prepared especially for us). Some print and publish in Canada which is helpful to our economy if not our culture; others print and publish in your own country which is helpful in neither respect.

"Most invidious of all, the new split-run technique allows some American publications to solicit and run Canadian advertising for Canadian circulation in a magazine which is otherwise completely American.

"These are good examples of how in the constant search for increased advertising revenue it is possible for your publications to arouse certain antagonism by doing direct economic and indirect cultural damage in friendly countries such as Canada which are proud of their own nationality and want to develop their own national characteristics".

Mr. Diefenbaker would do well to read his Minister's speech. But he will have to get a copy from him personally. He is unlikely to find it, for obvious reasons, in *Time*.



*Gov.-Gen. and Mme. Vanier: ". . . the Crown is the Crown of all Canadians . . . Government House belongs to them".*

## How the Governor-General Fills His Day

by Robert W. Reford

IT IS AN ANNUAL tradition for the Governor-General of Canada to play host at a Christmas Party for some 200 youngsters from the Ottawa Boys Club. They present him with a gift made in their own workshop and have an opportunity to talk to the Queen's representative in Canada, whom they would otherwise never see except on their TV sets.

The party last Christmas was the first given by Maj.-Gen. George Philias Vanier since he took office, and he told the boys about the squirrels. The grounds of Government House are full of them, and in Winter they have a hard time finding enough to eat. Some come up to the house to look for scraps and a few are bold enough to climb the creepers on the walls.

General Vanier noticed this and saw that they came towards his window. He told the boys he always keeps some crusts of bread handy to give them. This prompted one boy to remark afterwards: "Gee, is that all he does here? Feed the squirrels?"

Of course, it is far from all he does.

The surprise is that a man with so much to do finds time for the squirrels at all.

It is a well-known platitude that the Queen reigns but does not rule, and the same would apply to the Governor-General as her personal representative in this country. The instructions to the early holders of the office visualized their presiding at meetings of the Privy Council, as they did in colonial times. However, even as the Sovereign has relinquished this right in the United Kingdom, so has the Governor-General in Canada.

However, he has all the powers and prerogatives of Her Majesty and exercises them on her behalf. (See "The Powers of the Governor-General", SN April 25, 1959.) These may now be limited in scope, but nevertheless the Sovereign is an essential element in the way a Constitutional Monarchy operates.

In Canada, it is the Governor-General who summons, prorogues and dissolves Parliament. He selects the man who will be his Prime Minister and still retains the power to dismiss him, though this has

never been exercised. No Act of Parliament can become law until he has assented to it. No Order-in-Council can take effect until he has signed it. He appoints Senators and most of the judges. As Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, he signs the commissions of all officers. He also signs the commissions of appointment for members of such bodies as Royal Commissions.

It is true that he performs these duties on the advice of his Prime Minister. The old saying "The Queen can do no wrong" still holds good because her advisers lift the responsibility from her shoulders and transfer it to their own. Many of these duties today are largely automatic and are little more than putting the seal of approval on the recommendations of the Prime Minister.

Last year, for instance, the Cabinet passed a total of 1,658 Orders-in-Council and approved a further 1,804 Treasury Board Minutes. It would obviously be too much to expect any man to sign each one and the practice has been adopted

of sending them in batches to the Governor-General. He signs only the covering letter, but his seal is affixed to each one subsequently.

The majority deal with routine questions of Government business. However, if there are any of real importance, they will be drawn to His Excellency's attention and signed individually. One of the most distasteful tasks of any Governor-General is to approve Cabinet recommendations in cases of capital punishment. This is one field where he may exercise the Royal Prerogative to be consulted, to encourage and to warn. Recent holders of the office have insisted on reading the entire evidence upon which the Cabinet bases its recommendation for or against clemency. Where they may have felt some doubt, they may even have discussed the matter personally with the Prime Minister or his colleagues.

While it may be true that the Governor-General acts upon the advice of his Prime Minister, no holder of that office would wish to take him by surprise. Therefore, there is frequent consultation between the two men. In London, during the Second World War, King George VI and Sir Winston Churchill lunched together every Tuesday so that they could discuss the progress of the conflict. There is no such standing engagement in Ottawa, but General Vanier receives Mr. Diefenbaker at regular intervals.

As the Head of State, the Governor-General does a great deal of official entertaining. Since taking office, his official guests at Rideau Hall have included the Countess of Athlone, President Alfonso Lopez Mateos of Mexico, President Charles de Gaulle of France, the King of Nepal, Prime Minister Robert Menzies of Australia and, very recently, Prince Philip.

During his first six months of office, he gave five official dinners, some for as many as 100 people. He gave nine official receptions and many others of a less formal nature. On June 18th, he gave his first Garden Party and invitations were issued to over 6,000 people. He also received the credentials of ten newly appointed Ambassadors.

Visitors who called to pay their respects

included the Foreign Ministers of Norway, Brazil and Pakistan, the presidents of various corporations and of the Dominion Drama Festival, the Chiefs of Staff, the Commissioner of the RCMP and Olympic Ski Champion Ann Heggtveit, who was invited to tea together with her mother and father.

In same period, he delivered 44 speeches to audiences as varied as the Dawson Boys Club, Verdun, Que., the annual dinner of the Parliamentary Press Gallery, the Cornwall, Ont., Board of Trade, the Royal Canadian Hussars and the University of Toronto.

Gen. Vanier likes to write his own speeches. His staff may submit drafts or research material, but no address is delivered until the Governor-General has personally worked on it. He is meticulous in his use of language and has a dictionary next to his desk to which he frequently refers to make sure he is using the word with exactly the right shade of meaning. He will often make revisions right up to the last minute.

The atmosphere at Government House today is very much of a home, with as much informality as the responsibilities of office allow. General and Mme. Vanier, who have five children of their own, take a personal interest in their staff and regard them as an extension of the family. The staff itself is probably the youngest ever assembled. Only one—the Comptroller—is over 40 years old.

The presence of Mme. Vanier has added a certain feminine touch that was absent during the seven-year term of Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, who was a widower. His daughter-in-law, Mrs. Lionel Massey, acted as his official hostess, but she had a home of her own and did not live at Rideau Hall. Her Excellency is also, of course, able to take some of the burdens of office on her own shoulders and to broaden its scope in a way that would have been difficult for Mr. Massey as a man.

The usual daily routine sees the Governor-General come to his office at 10 a.m. Then follows a series of meetings with his staff, discussing the day's business and answering the enormous quantities of correspondence. At noon, an official visitor is usually received. It may be the Prime



*In school: "Do you know who I am?"*

Minister; perhaps a new Ambassador come to present his credentials; or a distinguished visitor to the Capital.

Lunch is at 1 p.m. and often there will be guests. Afterwards, General Vanier likes to take a short rest. He may continue working in his sitting room upstairs, particularly if he does not wish to be disturbed.

There will usually be more guests at tea time. In the evening, there may be a reception before dinner or perhaps some official engagements. If there is no formal function, there will sometimes be a movie after dinner, usually one that His Excellency has heard his staff talking about.

General Vanier is acutely conscious of the fact that he is the Governor-General of Canada, not just of Ottawa. "It will be my endeavor to convince the West as well as the East that the Crown is the Crown of all Canadians, that Government House belongs to them as much as those nearby," he has said. "If this means longer sojourns away from Ottawa, it shall be so."

This week, he and Mme. Vanier are visiting the Stratford Shakespearean Festival, and they leave from there for a tour of the four Maritime provinces. After taking a holiday in Europe, they will take up residence in their second official home, the Citadel in Quebec City.

In May, he and Mme. Vanier made their first major tour, visiting the Western provinces. In 33 days, they travelled some 6,000 miles by train, ship and plane, visiting seven cities.

The program shows clearly the wide and varied duties a Governor-General is called upon to perform. During those 33 days, he made 16 formal speeches, as well as countless other informal talks to groups such as school children. He visited a ranch and saw a rodeo. He received an Honorary Degree from the University of British Columbia and presented the awards at the



*Prince Philip was the most recent of distinguished guests of the Gov.-Gen.*

Dominion Drama Festival. He cruised on a private yacht and sailed across to Vancouver Island on the Flagship of Rear-Admiral H. S. Raynor. He held an investiture and attended a Ball. He visited the RCMP barracks and received the President of the Icelandic National League.

At the same time, he and Mme. Vanier found time to do some things of their own choosing. One day a week was kept free of official engagements and while in Saskatoon, General Vanier decided to see the South Saskatchewan Dam while his wife went to an Indian Reservation. On the way there, he noticed a small one-room schoolhouse beside the road, standing all by itself in the middle of the prairie. The Governor-General decided to visit it.

The teacher, Lynn Prime, saw the cavalcade of cars drive up and was almost struck dumb when the Vice-regal party walked in. General Vanier looked round, walked up to the desk and announced that he would take over. Looking round at the 16 children representing eight different grades, he asked:

"Do you know who I am?"

After a pause, several hands went up and the class correctly identified him. When asked how they knew, the children replied:

"We saw you on television."

Then the Governor-General took over

ever, it was not regarded as simply an occasion for a formal handshake and an official photograph. General and Mme. Vanier showed their young visitor all round Rideau Hall and he spent an hour and a half with them.

Young people are one of the special concerns of His Excellency. He has called them "the foundation on which we must build this country" and "the mighty leaven which raises the nation to greatness". In an address to the Canadian Club of Ottawa, he had this to say:

"If the conduct of some of our youth today is not as exemplary as it should be, the fault in some large measure may be ours. It is true there is a certain increase in delinquency but fortunately, on the other hand, we have wonderful youth organizations which we must encourage and strengthen, and in which we must play an active part . . . Let us concentrate on and try to understand—not preach to—youth. To quote Robert Browning:

*"Therefore I summon age  
To grant youth's heritage."*

On the same occasion, he mentioned two other subjects which would be of special interest during his term of office: Unity and Spirit. They have, indeed, been the twin themes running through almost every speech he has made since taking office.

His installation took place on the



Young people are one of the special concerns of Governor-General George Vanier.

the class, explaining the way this country is governed and the role of the Queen, as well as his own as her representative, in its operation. And of course, before he left, he asked that the school be let out for the rest of the day and given a holiday the day after.

This is not an isolated example of General Vanier's interest in the younger generation. When the National 4-H Clubs were holding a meeting in Ottawa, they asked whether the 160 delegates could visit Government House. His Excellency heard they were coming and left his study specially to meet them. They had no appointment with him, but he deliberately sought them out.

Philip Minty, the "Timmy" for the 1960 Easter Seal Campaign, came to call. How-

200th anniversary of the Battle of the Plains of Abraham. General Vanier recalled that this event has been commemorated with a monument erected to both Generals, Wolfe and Montcalm, bearing this inscription in Latin: "Valour gave them a common death, history a common fame, posterity a common monument".

"Is there a better way to heal the wounds of war, to seal the bonds of peace?" he asked.

"The sixty thousand Frenchmen of 1759 have become several millions. For two thousand years, more or less, the annals of history proclaim the fame and glory of Great Britain and France. The future of Canada is linked with this double fabulous heritage."

On things of the spirit, His Excellency

has said several times that what the world needs is a soul. His philosophy is best summed up in these words, delivered to the University of Toronto.

"We are face to face with a problem so grave, so tragic, so cosmic that we shall not be able to cope with it, much less solve it, if we have recourse to human means and methods only. On the one hand, science has produced lethal weapons which could destroy our civilization; on the other hand, human nature has—not—shall we say—changed, and this is being kind. Science has missled up; ethics and morals, we can agree, have not left the earth.

"Why do I speak to you of prayer and spiritual values? Because I believe we must shape our lives on moral standards, personal as well as public, higher than those which exist today. Let us begin to associate prayer with power, faith with fire, charity with clear swift action. May these spiritual shafts shatter the clouds of doubt and fear, light our path through the valley of confusion, and guide us to the Mount on which some nineteen centuries ago a certain Sermon was preached."

General Vanier is, of course, a devout Roman Catholic and there were those who were disturbed by the possibility of a member of this faith being appointed as the Queen's representative in Canada. How could this be when Her Majesty had taken an oath at her Coronation to be Defender of the Faith of the Church of England?

In fact, there is no conflict. There is no established Church in Canada as there is in the United Kingdom. In addition, there were already precedents. In India, a Hindu (Mr. C. R. Rajagopalacharia) and in Pakistan, a Moslem (Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah) had been Governor-Generals before their countries became republics. In South Africa, recent incumbents have been members of an Afrikaans Reformed Church.

General Vanier touched on this question himself when he made his first official visit to Quebec City last October. He had received, he said, a letter from an Anglican congratulating him on his appointment. "I cannot see anything wrong with our Governor-General being a Roman Catholic," the writer said. "However, I have been told that as a Roman Catholic you will not be allowed to take part in the services of worship of other denominations."

To this, His Excellency replied:

"With regard to my attendance at the services of worship of other denominations, let me say that, in the footsteps of my illustrious predecessors, I shall worship in private life according to the dictates of my conscience, in my particular faith, as is the prerogative of all free men. When duty or circumstances call for my presence as Governor-General at a service of any other faith, you may rest assured that I shall be happy to attend and shall do so with entire freedom."



England's university students enjoy a high degree of individual guidance epitomized by the tutorial systems at Cambridge, Oxford. A Pakistani Arts undergraduate at a weekly tutorial reads his essay while tutor listens.

## Higher Education: For Money Not Brains

by Robert F. Eddison

"EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY" is a deceptive phrase, particularly when applied, as it so often is, to education in English-speaking Canada. In this context, it is at best meaningless, at worst untrue.

What exactly is meant in Canada by this chameleon-like slogan? Does it mean that the aim of high school and university education is to develop the full potential of each student? Patently not, since it is only too well known that courses both at high school and at university are geared to the capacity of the average rather than of the brighter child, with the result that only half the latter's potential is developed.

It is true, of course, that sundry provinces in Canada are tinkering in a desultory fashion with enrichment classes and some, notably Ontario, are doing a great deal for the brighter child. But the movement in this direction can hardly be said to be sweeping the nation. It seems to be moving rather in a series of fitful eddies, and the main inhibiting factor all along has been the feeling that to segregate an intellectual élite is "undemocratic".

But the slogan, as applied to Canadian education, is as meaningless in the eco-

nomic as it is in the academic sense. How can Canada claim to give her people equality of opportunity, when, in effect, she has always made college education in the fullest sense the prerogative only of a wealth élite?

In Canada the children of poorer parents are not always able to finance their college education by finding sufficient funds from "outside sources" (by which is meant loans or gifts from relatives) to supplement their summer savings. As a result, they must either find part-time employment during the session or else drop out for a year and work. Part-time sessional employment leaves the student with little leisure to savor the full richness of a university education. To interrupt one's studies often has the most harmful academic consequences.

Neither in the academic nor in the economic sense, then, has the slogan "equality of opportunity" any meaning when applied to Canadian Education. Apply it to education in England, however, and the phrase, paradoxically enough, bristles with significance. This is all the more surprising as educational equality is surely the last thing one would expect to see in

England's class-conscious society. Yet, in that aristocratic environment, it is positively flourishing. To understand how far short Canada still is of applying this principle, it will be helpful to see the reality and meaning of educational equality in England.

In England all children, except the minority in the private fee-paying category, go to undifferentiated schools from the age of 5 to 11. At 11, they sit the infamous eleven-plus examination; the



The "Bridge of Sighs", St. John's College, Cambridge. Those who attend are sure of a chance to develop their full potential.

bottom 75% then go to what are called secondary modern schools where the curriculum has a more practical, non-academic bias, and none of these pupils remain at school after the age of 16. The top 25% in the eleven-plus examination go on to what are known as grammar schools. These latter differ from the secondary modern school in two respects: first, their curriculum has an academic (as opposed to a vocational) bias and, second, almost all their pupils stay on until the age of 18.

Many Canadian educators feel that the 75% pre-16 drop-out rate in England is unjustifiably high, yet the assumption that ideally every child should finish high school is not nearly as widespread in England as it is in Canada. To grasp the reason for this, we must first understand the English concept of education, since it is radically different from the Canadian.

In the senior high school grades in Canada, the emphasis is still largely on wide subject coverage and memory work.

portunities that life presents. If this has once been done, then factual knowledge can easily be assimilated. If this has not been done, *then no amount of nodding acquaintance with widely varying fields of human knowledge will equip a boy or girl with an educated mind*. (Italics mine.)

Thus if at the age of even 15, an English child is deemed incapable of making the transition from the passive assimilative to the more active critical side of the educational fence he is encouraged to leave school early, since educators feel there is nothing to be gained from adding to his burden of knowledge when he is incapable of analyzing what knowledge he already has. In other words, it is felt that the early "leaver" has already been developed to his full potential and that to do more would simply be to waste funds.

Now let us look at the other side of the coin. What of the brighter pupil in the 25% selected at the age of 11 as potential university material? It has been truly said that he does not have his feet

school graduates feel that they lack the capacity for the sustained disciplined thought demanded today by an English university education. But those who do go on can be sure of the chance to develop their full potential without being held back by less talented contemporaries, as is so often the case in Canada.

England's proportionately smaller body of university students enjoy a high degree of individual guidance, epitomized by the tutorial system of Oxford and Cambridge. Canadian universities, on the other hand, with their swollen student enrolment and exactly half England's staff-student ratio cannot hope to give the same cut-to-measure type of education.

This equality of educational opportunity has so far only been discussed in the academic sense, yet the principle is just as much at work in the economic sphere, particularly at university level. The English are proud of the fact that no able candidate is debarred from a college education for lack of means. In order, therefore, to buy the needy undergraduate the necessary leisure and freedom from financial worry, they deliberately give him generous financial assistance.

Since the last war, financial assistance to university students has been greatly increased. In 1957-58, just over three-quarters of English undergraduates were assisted by scholarships or other awards from public or private funds, as compared with 40% in 1938-39.

Thus, each year, the Ministry of Education in London offers over 2,000 scholarships tenable for university honors degree courses. These awards are based on the results of examinations held at the advanced level of the General Certificate of Education, usually taken at the age of 18. The Ministry also grants more than 1,000 new supplements annually to winners of special open scholarships awarded by the universities from their own funds. The local education authorities make a further 12,000 annual awards with maintenance grants on the basis of the same examinations. I am surprised that, in Canada, the local school boards and municipalities give little or no such aid to their university entrants.

Perhaps this is because Canada is to all appearances opposed to the idea of giving financial assistance to students on any large scale. An exhaustive survey, conducted by the Industrial Foundation on Education, reveals, for instance, that in 1958 only 18% of all Canadian undergraduates received financial assistance, as compared to the English figure of 74% for the same year.

It is, of course, true that student aid in Canada has been increased since 1958. Last year, for instance, Manitoba and Quebec each floated a scholarship and bursary fund to help deserving undergraduates; other provinces, such as Al-



Commonwealth educationists in conference at Oxford dine in Christchurch Hall.

In the senior grades of the English independent and grammar schools, however, the emphasis has changed from wide subject coverage to the sharpening of the critical faculties through intensive specialization. Up to the age of 16, the English school boy or girl has merely acquired a rag-bag of miscellaneous knowledge, but no one in England would claim that such a process was educating him except, perhaps, in the most superficial manner.

This point has been made with great lucidity by Sir Geoffrey Crowther. "The acquisition of factual knowledge", he said, "is by itself a poor test of any education and a lamentably poor test of the education of boys and girls of 17 and 18 . . . . The proper test of an education is whether it teaches the pupil to think and whether it awakens his interest in applying his brain to the various problems and op-

planted on a ladder so much as on an escalator. All the resources of the independent and grammar schools are marshalled to give him a clear academic run. The rate of his progress will be determined entirely by his ability and nothing will be done to hold him back.

Thus ability-streaming within the school will ensure that he does not languish for long in a class of intellectual inferiors, and the relatively high staff-student ratio will give him a measure of individual attention. Thus, in England, the brighter child is given the same opportunity of realizing his full potential as his less academically gifted brother, and it is in this sense that the English educational system gives equality of opportunity.

This equality is not confined just to the schools, however; it continues right through university. At the age of 18, many



*English school system encourages students to think, work by themselves.*

berta and British Columbia, have recently made substantial increases in their scholarships and student loan funds, but newspapers have tended to exaggerate the effective value to students of such increases.

Take, for instance, the case of British Columbia. In 1959, the provincial government gave to the University of British Columbia a scholarship fund of \$300,000; it was decided to use this fund to pay half the tuition fees of UBC's 1st class Arts students and one third of the fees of the top 2,000 2nd class students. On the face of it, this sounds reasonably generous; since, however, UBC increased its tuition fees in that year by \$100, the net value of the scholarships was only \$73 to the 1st class and a paltry \$15 to the 2nd class students.

Further, the Industrial Foundation on Education has calculated that in 1958-59 scholarships and loans only formed a total of 7.5% of the average student's income. Taking into account the increased cost of living, it is unlikely that this figure will have materially altered since 1958, despite the various paper increases in financial assistance to students. Nor does there seem much prospect of any radical improvement at the federal level, since the Massey Commission recommendation for the financing by the Federal Government of a nation-wide program of scholarships and bursaries has not been implemented.

I have heard this reluctance to give poor students large-scale financial support defended on two grounds. The first is that "it does a guy good to work his way through college". I cannot share this point of view; after all, most young men get all the "field" experience they require under their future firm's traineeship program. My main criticism, however, is that the poor student misses the best of both worlds.

He cannot get the full benefit from his

university education; nor does he fully succeed in working his way through college, since summer savings only average about \$600, and a year at university costs him an average of \$1350. Where does the other \$750 come from? Apart from the nominal help of scholarships, parental gifts and loans make up this difference. Loans seem to me a most unsatisfactory answer, since the student is then saddled with a debt at the outset of his professional (and probably marital) career.

To avoid being a burden to his parents and, at the same time, to avoid getting into debt, the responsible student has no alternative but to take a part-time job during the session, thus effectively cutting out any prospect of participation in many of the university's extra-curricular activities. Sometimes, he cannot even take part in the curricular activities, as I discovered to my horror when one of my students missed out on an important term test through having to be at a part-time job off campus. Under such circumstances, there seems little virtue in working one's way

through college.

This leads us to the second, equally dubious, justification for withholding large-scale aid to students. "There is no reason why poverty, as such, need prevent anyone in Canada with moderate ability and a capacity for hard work from going to university". Technically, of course, this is quite true; but it is not true in practice, because it is known that many bright high school graduates who would benefit from higher education do not, in fact, go on to college.

Why is this? As a DBS report has indicated, it is due in many cases solely to financial hardship and to a not unnatural reluctance to rely on the generosity of parents and relatives, who themselves often find it hard to make ends meet.

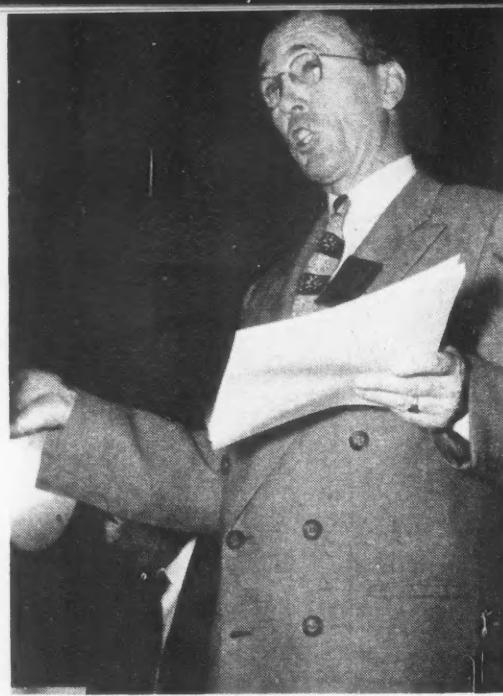
Many, of course, go on to college despite such qualms. Yet, in 1956-57, 15% delayed entrance for strictly financial reasons; 6% were forced to withdraw from their course and a further 3% were obliged to attend only half-time. Thus, if by "working your way through college" is meant missing the best of both worlds, the poorer Canadian student certainly manages to do it. Much has happened, of course, since 1957 (the year to which the above figures refer) but, as I have pointed out, students are financially in much the same position today as they were then, despite the increases in aid.

We thus have the delightful spectacle of Canada effectively restricting a college education (in the fullest sense) to a wealth élite, and this despite her fervent democratic aspirations; we also see her failing to give equality of opportunity in the academic as well as the economic sense.

In sharp contrast, we have England—that bastion of class privilege—ensuring in the most democratic way imaginable that an able student, from however humble a background, can grow through a university education to the highest stature of which he is capable. Only in such a context does the phrase "equality of opportunity" change from an empty slogan into a meaningful motto.



*Ratio of teachers to students is high in England. Staff members enjoy Common Room to relax, chat, after dinner.*



Premier Douglas exploited to the full mistakes and weaknesses inherent in doctors' campaign.

## Saskatchewan: How the Doctors Lost Face

by Charles E. Bell

IN SASKATCHEWAN, doctors make poor politicians. A post-mortem examination of the June 8 election, which resulted in a mandate for the CCF party and state medicine, reveals that one of the main reasons for the government's re-election was the fact that for the first time in the province's history four parties contested all of the 54 seats at stake, splitting the anti-Socialist vote three ways.

Winning 38 seats, Premier T. C. (Tommy) Douglas led the CCF back for a fifth term on 41 per cent of the popular vote. But also looming large in his victory was his personal popularity, his province-wide, compulsory prepaid medical care plan, and—paradoxically—the opposition of the medical profession to it.

Earlier this year, Mr. Douglas announced that a CCF government intended to set up by 1961 a comprehensive, universal prepaid medical care plan. It was to be financed by a personal premium of from \$35 to \$40 annually plus a generous appropriation from the public treasury. Mr. Douglas said his plan must be acceptable to both the medical profession and the public, must be administered by a public body responsible to the Legislature and must provide a high standard of care.

The Saskatchewan College of Physicians

and Surgeons set the tone for the doctors' campaign by stating that it was opposed to any government control or compulsion in medical plans. The College made it clear that it did not want to become involved in a political campaign and did not want prepaid medicine to become a political football.

The doctors took it from there. Perhaps because of the tradition of secrecy in their highly personal relations with patients, they found it difficult to assume a public posture. They were obviously unprepared for the rough-and-tumble tactics of a political campaign where the hitting is sometimes below the belt. Most vociferous were the 300-odd British doctors, many of whom had left the United Kingdom because of the national health service there—and who together constitute one-third of the medical practitioners in the province. Their bitterness drove them too far.

Premier Douglas, who has few equals in Canada when it comes to political infighting, exploited to the full mistakes and weaknesses in the medical profession's campaign. He said the doctors were dominated by a reactionary faction which was opposed to progressive legislation. He even succeeded in convincing some people that it was a few well-heeled city special-

ists who were leading the opposition to his plan for purely financial reasons.

But the profession played right into his hands. When the government's intentions became clear, the College of Physicians announced that it was setting up a Regina information centre complete with secretarial and executive staff. The centre would gather and correlate medical data and statistics which would be available to the profession and the public. To finance this, the College advised its members that it was levying a special assessment of \$100 each. It further advised its members that the assessment was "not voluntary", but it did make clear that it was not a change in fees—simply because such a change would have to be ratified by the Legislature.

The timing of the assessment was bad—though, in the profession's view, necessary—and CCF politicians immediately seized upon the assessment, calling it a "war chest" to defeat the government's plan. The premier warned the College that if information centres were used to disseminate misleading propaganda, the government would fight back. The doctors were caricatured as sitting on top of a fighting fund of some \$90,000—it was assumed that all members would contribute—which would be used to oppos-

the CCF government in the election campaign. In comparison, the CCF party was represented as the underdog with only modest resources from party membership fees to finance its campaign. [Actually, judging by TV and radio programs, advertisements and literature, CCF party funds were not lacking.]

A further letter from the College to the doctors cautioned them "to try to keep any discussion of the medical care program out of the Press." The letter's main point might have been a legitimate one: That medical care should not become a political football while a committee (recently appointed) still had to report on the question. But the letter, duly reported in the daily press, left the impression that the doctors wished to stifle all public discussion of the issue—a vain hope at best.

An indication that the medical profession intended to mount a strong offensive against the CCF plan came before the election campaign proper got underway. The program of events issued for the Regina Winter Fair hit the stands with the bottom of the centre page torn off. The portion left in the booklet showed a woman leaning on a broom over the caption "THINK". Naturally this cryptic advertisement invited investigation and it was finally brought to public notice that the remainder of the ad, removed on the orders of fair officials because it was "political" in nature, had asked these questions: ". . . How can a government supply any service for nothing? . . . are not hidden costs far greater than any direct charges?" According to a credit line, the ad was "Inserted by E. Houston" but inquiries failed to establish the identity of the sponsor and officials refused to comment. [The winter fair is subsidized by the provincial government].

The public got the impression that the advertisement was inserted by a doctor or group of doctors who wanted to attack the government but were not prepared to do it publicly. In the latter stages of the election campaign, however, there was no such reticence. Community groups of doctors took space in weekly and daily newspapers to record their opposition to government control and compulsion in medical plans, each ad carrying long lists of the names of the sponsoring doctors. In the news columns were reports of resolutions passed by medical groups clarifying the doctors' stand: that costs would soar, services deteriorate and doctor-patient relationships disappear under government interference. Some groups stated flatly that they would not co-operate with any government that instituted a state-administered, compulsory plan. As the election tempo quickened, CCF speakers on the hustings began to capture the public's attention by meeting some of the doctors' arguments.

Doctors got into the act and began to

raise their voices at political meetings. During a speaking tour through the Swift Current district in southwestern Saskatchewan, Premier Douglas was challenged from the audience by local doctors on three separate occasions. [Swift Current is the hub of a regional medical care plan which has been in operation for the past 13 years. The plan, believed to be the template for the CCF program, covers some 50,000 persons and, incidentally, has incurred repeated deficits. Both doctors and participants have expressed qualified approval of the regional plan which is administered by a regional board, not the government.]

Mr. Douglas, one of the best debaters in the country, made short work of his questioners. On one occasion he asked a British doctor who had criticized the U.K. service, why no British government had ever attempted to drop the plan if it was so bad. Then he called for a show of hands in the partisan audience to indicate how many were in favor of the CCF scheme. The response was overwhelmingly in favor.

At a public panel discussion in Regina, arranged by four doctors to debate various aspects of state medicine, the speakers had a rough time with a well-briefed audience that had obviously turned out on CCF party orders. These various efforts to put across the medical point of view did little to help the cause.

To provide talking points for the doctors in their public appearances, an "information kit" was prepared by the information centre and distributed by the College to its members. The material was never intended to become public property, but the government apparently had immediate access to it. The suggested speeches and arguments in the kit provided ammunition for the CCF party.

One suggested speech, entitled "the Doctor and State Medicine", contained this statement: "A government-controlled plan offers a latent but potential threat to certain dogmas of the Catholic church relating to maternity, birth control and the state. In a similar situation in the United States, His Holiness The Pope issued a letter against such a plan." The reference was to a letter circulated in 1950 during the Truman administration.

Another prepared speech, "Women and Their Personal Doctor", said: "Many times we have sat down in our office with a woman and discussed emotional situations which crop up during pregnancy or other critical periods in a woman's life. We know under government administration we would be prevented from rendering these vital services. It could easily be that this type of condition, under state medicine, must be referred to a psychiatric clinic or mental hospital, a situation that we would deplore."

Some material in the kit was recommended for use with an audience "with a high content of hourly workers." This material held that workers who now have among their fringe benefits partial payment of prepaid medical care insurance, could lose ground under a government scheme. Other passages in the kit dealt with the evils of compulsion and the lowering of medical standards that would follow the introduction of state medicine.

Premier Douglas and other CCF campaigners made devastating use of the material in the kit. Mr. Douglas read carefully selected excerpts in his speeches, terming them "scurrilous trash". He said that some doctors were using "abominable" methods to defeat his plan. He pointed out that one such "abominable" statement was that Roman Catholic phil-

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POLITICAL MEDICINE IS BAD MEDICINE

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Brochure distributed by the medical profession to discredit CCF claims.

osophies would be interfered with under a government-controlled program and he accused the medical profession of attempting to frighten housewives into opposing the CCF plan. He revealed that the letter supposed to have been written by the Pope was actually a Vatican letter prepared by a high official setting forth general policy in regard to "social" medicine.

Climax of the battle between the doctors and the CCF party came at a well-attended meeting in a southern Saskatchewan centre. Holding aloft a tabloid-sized circular, Premier Douglas charged that certain members of the medical profession were using "despicable" tactics aimed at scuttling the CCF plan. He read this passage from the circular, which had been given wide distribution in the constituency: "What will happen if the British doctors pull out of the province en masse? They'll have to fill up the profession with the garbage of Europe. Some of the European doctors who come out here are so bad we wonder if they ever practised medicine."

Mr. Douglas claimed that this was the type of trash being put out by some doctors and "hack writers" they had brought out from eastern Canada and the United States. He said he did not blame any political party for circulating the material because it bore no name, a condition that is required by the Canada Elections Act. And he added that the "hack writers" should "see their lawyers" — an obvious reference to the contravention of the Elections Act.

Mr. Douglas had picked the paragraph out of a series on the Saskatchewan plan published by the *Toronto Telegram*. The article was, on the whole, sympathetic to the doctors, but the premier fastened on the one paragraph about the "garbage of Europe" which was based on a reporter's interview with an unidentified British doctor. The circular claimed to be distributed "as a public service by your personal doctor".

Following the hue and cry over the "garbage" incident, the College announced that it was offended by statements made in the *Toronto Telegram* and repeated from Saskatchewan political platforms. In an apparent attempt to soothe the European doctors in the province, the College said that this group was making a contribution equal to any other medical group.

The next day, less than a week before the vote, Premier Douglas returned to the attack by warning the medical profession that if doctors were intimidated into pledging non-co-operation with the CCF medical plan, the College of Physicians and Surgeons could lose its licensing powers. "What the Legislature has given, the Legislature can take away," he said.

He related to a cheering election rally

how he dealt with College executives when the government was helping to set up the Swift Current regional plan some 13 years ago. He said that these executives had told the doctors in the region if they worked for the plan their licences to practise medicine would be cancelled.

"I called them into my office and told them if they cancelled any licences I would call a session of the Legislature and take away the College's power to license doctors. After that they decided to allow the doctors to practise under the scheme."

The College emphatically denied that it had ever threatened a group or individual who chose to follow a medical career in government employ or private practice, during its 55-year history. It flatly branded as untrue Premier Douglas' statement about College intimidation.

But by this time the Doctor-CCF row was dynamite and CCF candidates had given the impression that the other three parties were somehow allied with the

## STATEMENT OF POLICY OF THE COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS And SURGEONS of SASKATCHEWAN

"We, the members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Saskatchewan oppose the introduction of a compulsory government controlled province-wide medical care plan and declare our support of health and accident benefits through indemnity and insurance plans."

A. J. M. Davies, M.D.  
PRESIDENT

Statement issued by President A. J. M. Davies, Sask. College of Physicians.

doctors. This unwarranted imputation led Liberal Leader Ross Thatcher to cast himself adrift from the medical profession by winding up his campaign with the statement that his party would not be dictated to by any group, that it would be the people who would decide what kind of a medical care program they wanted.

Well, the people did decide. They returned the CCF and Premier Douglas hailed the return as a mandate to implement his medical care plan. The College through its president, Dr. A. J. M. Davies, retorted that the return of the government did not automatically mean the inevitable institution of state medicine. Dr. Davies reminded people that the advisory committee on medical care (whose terms of reference are loose enough to allow of wide interpretation) still had to study and make recommendations on a medical care plan. He warned the government not to try to dictate new terms of reference to the committee and said that the College remained "united and unalterably opposed to province-wide, compulsory, government-controlled medicine." He deplored that the issue had become a political football and that the doctors had been dragged into a mud-slinging campaign.

Following Dr. Davies' statement, a press report of an interview with Dr. A. D. Kelly of the Canadian Medical Association, quoted him as saying there could be no doubt that the Saskatchewan election was an endorsement of the CCF plan and the CMA would drop its opposition and co-operate. The Saskatchewan president, faced with what appeared to be a conflict of viewpoint between the provincial group and the national organization, replied that Dr. Kelly was apparently misquoted, that this matter was to be discussed at the CMA meeting at Banff. Later, Dr. Kelly said that he was not misquoted, but that his opinions were personal views and the CMA still had to decide its stand on the Saskatchewan situation.

Although many of the charges and counter-charges made in the heat of the election campaign will soon be forgotten, a sizable rift between the medical profession and the CCF government is bound to remain. Many doctors concede privately that they went too far, that the campaign lost them prestige in their communities. And there is widespread feeling that the government went to unnecessary lengths by threatening the College's licensing powers. To make its plan work the government must have support and co-operation from most of the province doctors. The forthcoming public hearing of the medical care advisory committee will be an indication of whether both sides are prepared to make concessions to get Canada's first province-wide prepaid medical care plan started.



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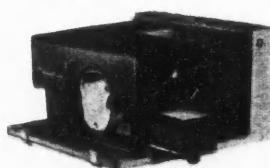
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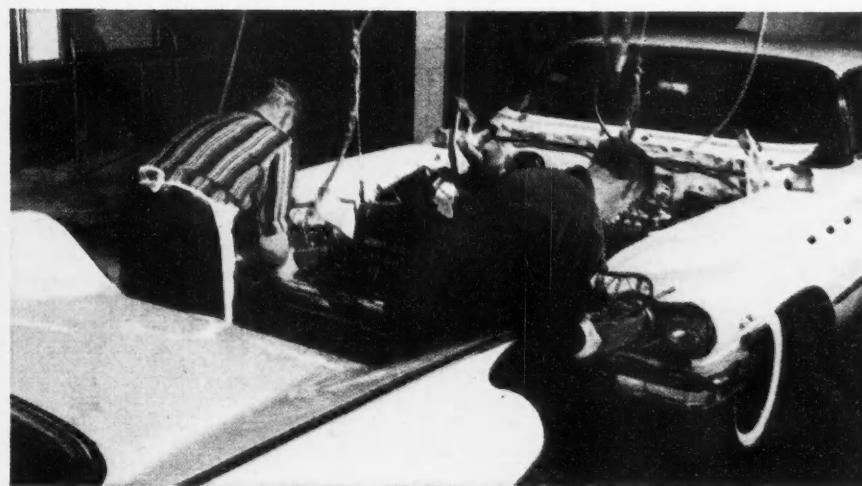
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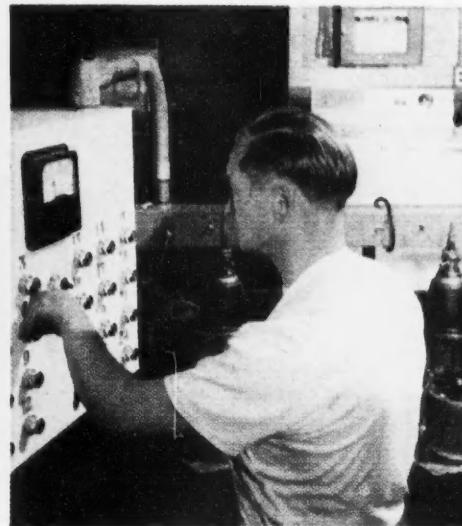
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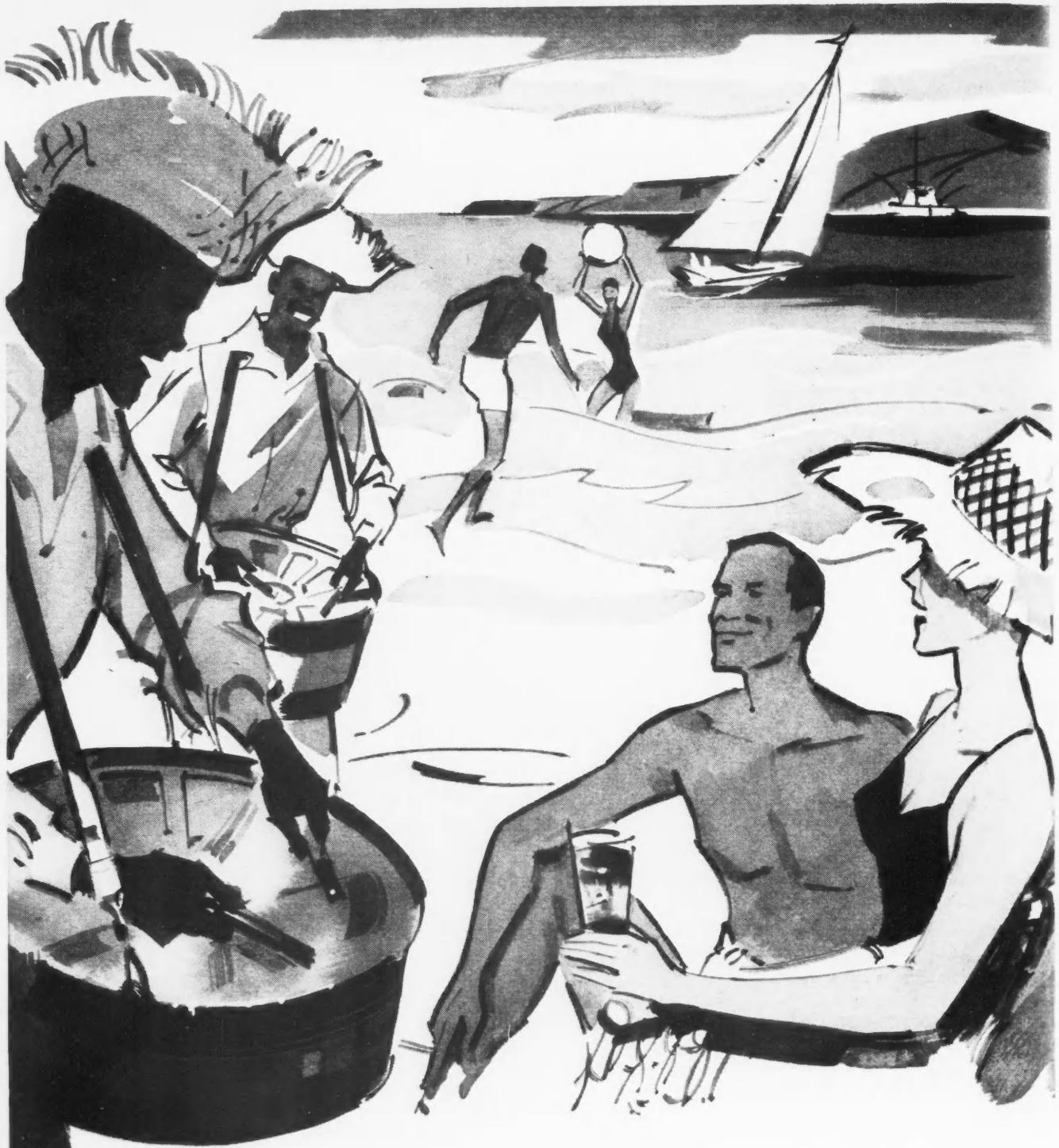
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# Records

by William Krehm

**Cesare Valletti:** Recital of Pasquini, Mozart, Wolf, Berlioz, Obradors. *RCA Victor LM-2669.*

**Valletti:** The Art of Song. Schumann, Schubert, Scarlatti, Handel. *RCA Victor LM-2280.*

There is much grit in Valletti's voice — in both the flattering and the unflattering sense. On these two discs Valletti covers a wide range of repertory with keen and mercurial musicianship. He is equally at home in Scarlatti, Schumann, Schubert and Berlioz. Only in a spot or two of one of the Scarlatti numbers that are out of his best register does he seem in exile. A tenor's vocal range is, after all, his true fatherland.

**Tchaikovsky:** Symphony No. 6 in B Minor Op. 74, ("Pathétique"). Alexander Melik-Pasheyev conducting the Bolshoi Theatre Orchestra. *Lion CL-40003.*

**Tchaikovsky:** "Pathétique". Symphony No. 6 in B Minor. Artur Rodzinski conducting the New York Philharmonic. *Harmony HL-7052.*

The release of these two recordings of Tchaikovsky's Sixth prompts some intriguing comparisons between Soviet and Western performances. What is involved is not technical excellence, for that is to be found in both the Soviet and the American orchestra. Nor would anyone in his senses question Russian feeling for Tchaikovsky.

However, what dominates the Russian performance seems to be a preoccupation with the need for projecting to a mass audience. And that automatically rules

out anything merely hinted or implied. Rhythms are unsteady by impetuous climaxes and pedestrian vigors. The soulful adagio becomes positively viscous with emotion. There is an altogether different relationship of the heart to the sleeve. It is the sort of interpretation that on this continent went out of fashion with Stokowski — who in his own way was likewise introducing music to the masses.

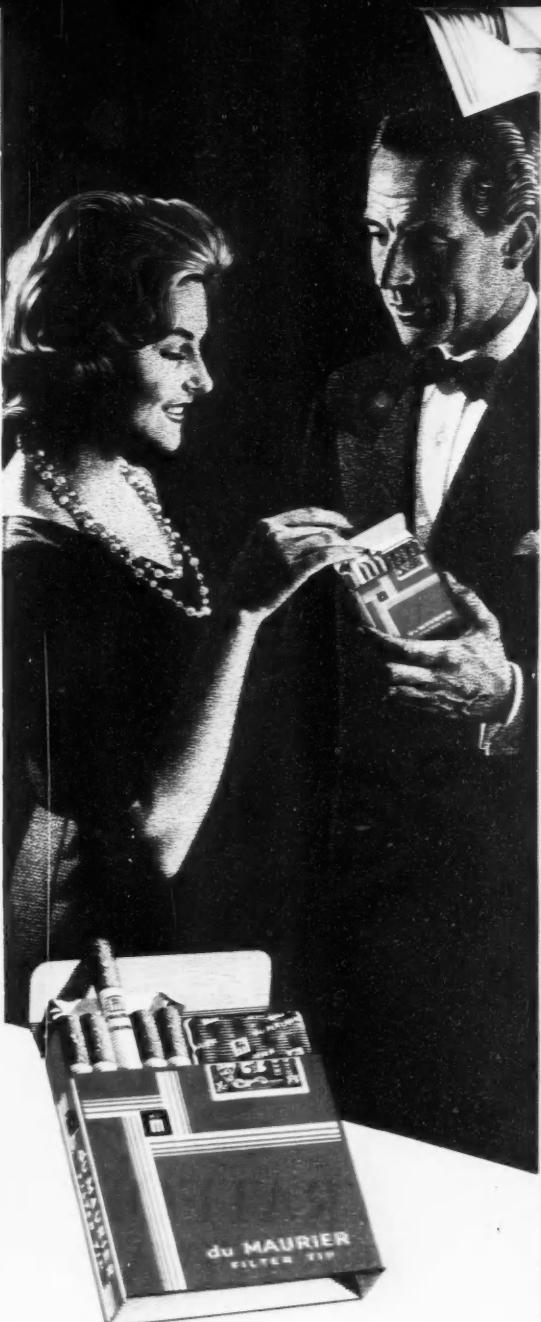
Both recordings are of interest — the Rodzinski as a fine reading by our current lights, and the Melik-Pasheyev as a document on how the principles of performance may vary in time and space.



**Shostakovich:** Concerto for Cello in E Flat, op. 107. Mstislav Rostropovich, soloist. Symphony No. 1 in F Major, op. 10. The Philadelphia Orchestra under Eugene Ormandy. *Columbia ML-5452.*

**Shostakovich:** Symphony No. 5. National Symphony Orchestra under Howard Mitchell. *RCA Victor LM-2261.*

The new Shostakovich releases occasioned by that composer's recent visit to the United States invites a reappraisal. Of all the Soviet composers none was more cruelly caught up in the political vortex than Dmitri Shostakovich. Not only were the fiats of the party line imposed upon him under Stalin, but what was equally damaging, an inflated evaluation was placed on his work in the West during the war — a sort of musical Yalta. Inevitably the balance was redressed by the neglect of his music once the inter-



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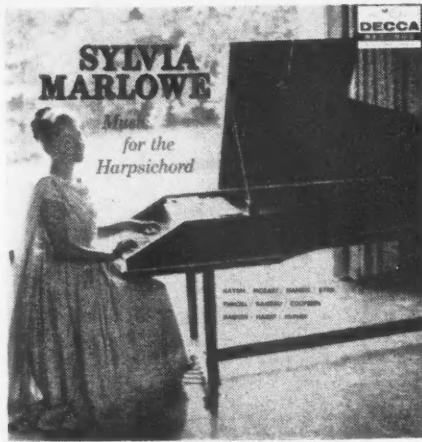
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national climate changed.

From these records Shostakovich appears as a gifted composer of music that casts no deep shadows. But then there is little room for shadows in a country where the official moral hour stands ever at high noon, where the state creed asserts that socialism will solve every human problem. Life's ultimate issues are never formulated or faced, and the epic battles in their symphonies' triumphant finales seem always fought against external foes. The deep grottoes of the human soul, that it is the peculiar merit of modern music from Mahler on to have dredged, have never been admitted to exist in Soviet man.

On the other hand it is by no means certain that Shostakovich writing under another regime would have touched off these deeper spiritual resonances — such things are given to a triply chosen elite among composers.

Of the three works on these records, the most engaging is still the First Symphony composed at the age of 18. It has the wonderful *élan* of a gifted youth who has still not come up against the metes and bounds of his talent. The new cello concerto — stupendously performed by Rostropovich — is notable primarily for the imaginative use it makes of the solo instrument. Of the three works it is the Fifth Symphony that bears the most pathetic proof of Shostakovich's saddle sores under the party harness, alongside some evidence of his fine talent. The performances on both records are of high standard.

**Sylvia Marlowe:** Music for the Harpsichord (Haydn; Mozart; Handel; Byrd; Purcell; Rameau; Couperin; Daquin; Haieff; McPhee). Decca DL-10,001.

The quill served the rococo age not only for writing, but for making music. And there is about harpsichord tone a plumed lightness that has a particular fascination for our own ball-pointed times. Sylvia Marlowe handles the harpsichord with so intimate a touch that you might

imagine that she were playing an instrument held between breast and knee. Her classical numbers are exquisite, but she has lifted the harpsichord from out of the bounds of a given period.

In Colin McPhee's *Lagu Dalem* — an arrangement of ritual music performed at the Balinese tooth-filing ceremony — the harpsichord, from a relic out of Europe's attic, emerges as the empress of plucked instruments of all ages and climes. And in Haieff's *Three Bagatelles* it lays aside its powdered wig for a bit of a jam session. A record of many-faceted charms.

**Bjoerling in Opera:** Jussi Bjoerling, Tenor. RCA Victor LM-2269.

Bjoerling brings a buttery smoothness of voice to some old standbys from Borodin, Flotow, Donizetti, Tchaikovsky, Verdi, Puccini, and Mascagni. There is only the occasional lapse of pitch to mar the wonder of his bland and rounded tones.

**J. S. Bach:** Motet No. 3. *Jesus, Dearest Master*. Cantata No. 4: *Christ Lay in the Bonds of Death*. The Robert Shaw Chorale, Robert Shaw, conductor. RCA Victor LM-2273.

Bach's fourth cantata, one of the best known, is really amongst the least typical of his works. To match the antiquity of the hymn upon which it is based, Bach chose a deliberately archaic musical style. In it the Italian influences elsewhere so important in his work are absent — the *da capo* arias, the interplay of light and darkness. The cross upon which the Saviour is nailed in this cantata is unmistakably hewn from a gnarled Germanic oak.

In contrast to the austerity of this cantata there is the radiance of the third motet. This is music to roll the stone from any sepulchre. The Robert Shaw group handles both numbers with quite staggering virtuosity. It is only in their way with the chorales that I find them rather rigid and pedestrian.



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# MAGAZINES MOVE MERCHANDISE

## Ottawa Letter

by Edwin Copps

### Speak Up to Mr. Speaker!

ONE OF THE FEW fresh ideas (indeed it may be the only one) generated in the current dull session of parliament was advanced recently by speaker Roland Michener. Mr. Speaker invited members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery to put forward suggestions as to ways and means by which the procedures of parliament could be made more efficient.

It is extremely doubtful that the speaker either expected or desired his invitation to be accepted literally by the members of the Press Gallery themselves. Mr. Michener's is one of the best minds in parliament, so keen in fact that it should be employed to fill some of the several intellectual vacancies in the present Cabinet instead of being wasted on the nit-picking procedural chores of the speakership. Intelligent as he is, Mr. Michener was undoubtedly well aware that Ottawa's newsmen would yield little or nothing in the way of workable ideas about parliamentary reform.

The newsmen's difficulty is that they take parliament seriously. They work long, diligent hours each day dutifully recording what goes on in parliament and serving it to the nation as significant news. In the end they wind up believing the myth they help create—that Canada's parliamentary system is functioning and that the futile jabber that fills the Commons and Senate day after day is actually meaningful discussion of public business. Obviously, these passive bystanders cannot suddenly become penetrating critics and recommend any worthwhile reforms, any more than a person suffering wild delusions could successfully psychoanalyze himself.

Plainly, Mr. Michener's invitation was not meant for newsmen only. The thoughtful speaker was directing his appeal to the nation as a whole, using the Press Gallery merely as an agency to spread a general alarm about the sad state of our parliamentary system.

It was high time that such an alarm was sounded. Probably no people, not even the most rabid American flag-wavers, are quite so smug as Canadians in their conviction that this country's parliamentary system is almost perfect. Yet the very

opposite is gradually becoming true. Canada's parliament as it functions today in debates, votes and procedures is one of the most inefficient, incompetent, unresponsive, useless and wasteful legislative bodies anywhere in the free world.

If the indictment seems strong, consider the record of the current session:

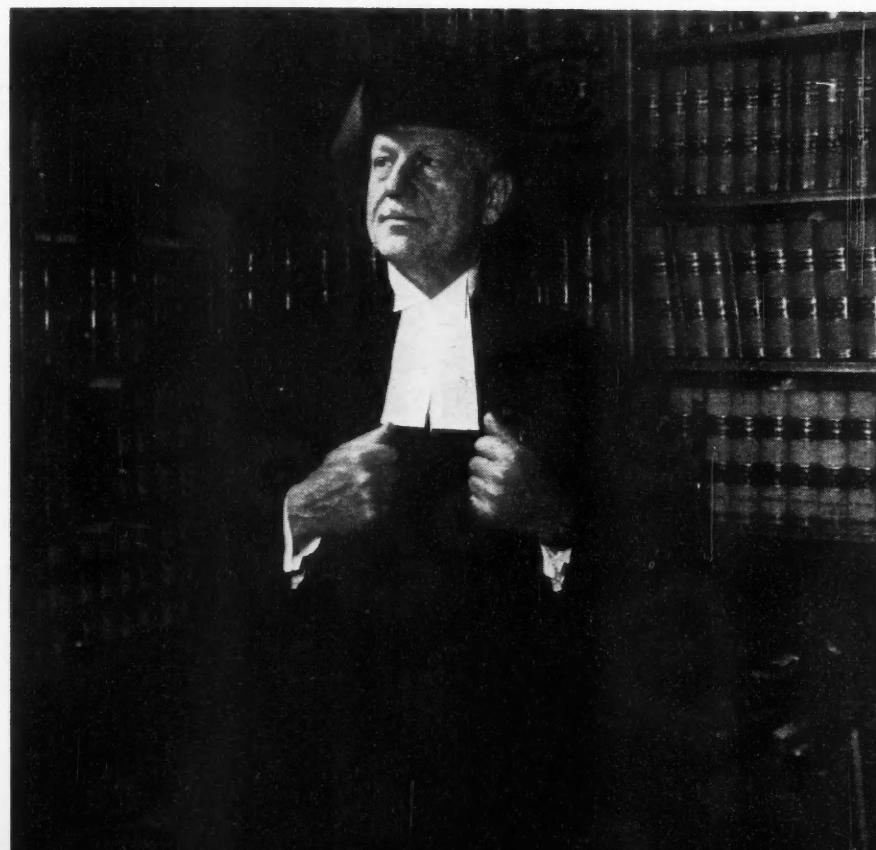
Is our parliament inefficient? The session began early in January and more than five months later, at this writing, not a single piece of important legislation has been passed. At least ten major items outlined in the throne speech at the session's start have still not been touched. The most horrible example of parliament's failure to function is Prime Minister Diefenbaker's much-touted, oft-postponed Bill of Rights. This is a bill the Diefenbaker Government pledged to pass in 1957. Nothing was done that year. In the 1958 session about 15 minutes was devoted to the subject on the next-to-last day. The seven-month 1959 session went by, accomplishing so little that the famed Diefenbaker Bill again wound up as unfinished business. This session hope springs again

and there is a chance that a Bill of Rights—advertised as so vital and pressing away back in the 1957 election campaign—may be passed after four years' delay.

Incompetent? Canada's most pressing domestic problem while the current parliament has been in session has been mass unemployment. Because most of the jobless are collecting unemployment insurance and few are actually starving, the government preferred to ignore the situation and pretend it did not exist. The fact that the unemployment insurance fund was being looted, and that up to 10-percent of Canada's labor force was wasting in idleness was not considered a sufficiently serious matter for parliamentary study. When the opposition finally brought on a debate, it degenerated into a statistical free-for-all about the unemployment figures, producing no ideas, no jobs, nothing, in fact, but clear proof of parliament's utter incompetence to deal with a real and immediate problem.

Is parliament responsive to the Canadian people's will? In the past few months there have been two glaring instances when it was not. During the South African racial crisis, press and public across the country chorused demands for Canadian condemnation of the South African government. The administration ignored the issue for weeks, finally allowed a short and rapid debate, then brushed the subject under the rug.

Then there was the issue of capital punishment. The public was deeply interested and the time was ripe for some kind of legislative decision to end the present ridiculous system under which the courts pass death sentences and the Cabinet annuls them. Here again, parliament failed to respond: a capital punishment debate



*Mr. Speaker Michener: Wanted,  
the help of thoughtful citizens.*

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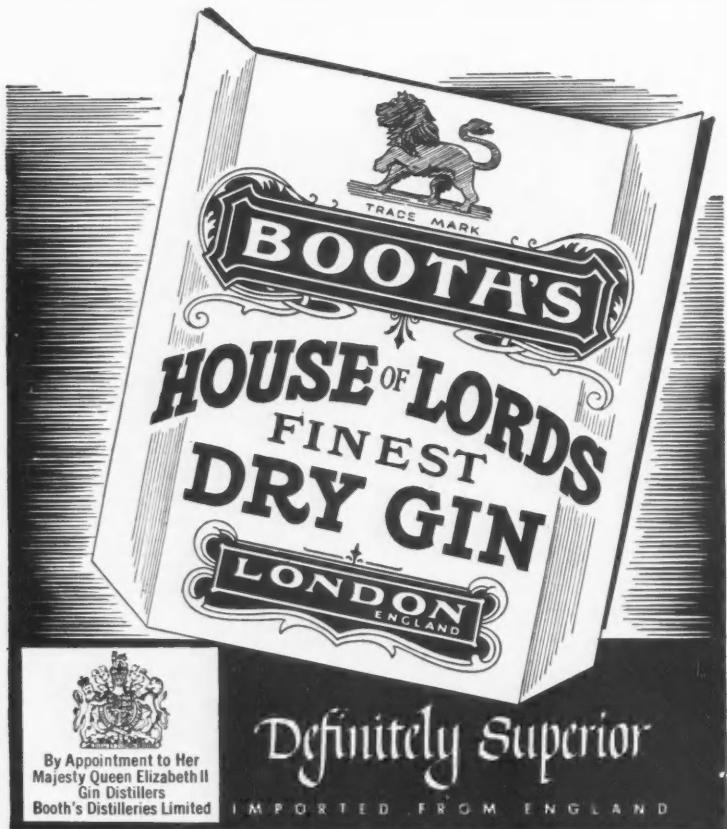
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was staged for two days, then abandoned and probably will not be revived for at least a year.

Is parliament useless? Not entirely. The forums of legislators arrayed in the Senate and Commons Chambers are an impressive sight for school children and tourists. In the opinion of most Canadians, the Senate's usefulness stops there. The powerless upper chamber, a rest home for aged political warriors, is strictly a showpiece, part of that decorative apparatus of government that includes royalty, Governors-General, the Mace and other paraphernalia kept for tradition's sake.

Now the House of Commons—and this is the most serious aspect of the matter—is rapidly becoming as useless as the rest. All through the long Liberal era and now under the Tories, the Commons has been steadily growing more ineffectual. All decisions of any importance nowadays are made by the Cabinet. Members of the government party rubber-stamp them automatically; not since the conscription crisis in World War II has any substantial group of government members voted according to its conscience and personal judgment against a Cabinet policy.

The opposition may criticize but their speeches are sheer electioneering for the next campaign and serve no positive purpose in the writing of our laws. No suggestion from the opposition side ever is acceptable. If Liberal Lester Pearson or CCFer Hazen Argue were to rise in parliament next week with a positively brilliant legislative idea it would not stand a chance of acceptance because it was not hatched in a Tory skull. Theoretically, these opposition spokesmen express the political views of some 45 per cent of Canadian electors who supported their parties in the last election. But in actual fact they can exercise less influence on the course of government than some Tory ward-heeler in New Brunswick.

As long as the government speeches are thoughtless and the opposition speeches hopeless, the whole process of Commons debate is obviously quite useless to the people of Canada.

Is it wasteful? Nearly 300 private MPs and 100 Senators have now been in Ottawa nearly six months, drawing down average salaries of \$5,000 in that time. The wage bill alone is more than \$1.5 million, not including the pay of secretaries, pages and other help that attend the members. As government accounts go today, a million and a half may not be a major item but it is a fairly heavy outlay by the taxpayers of the country for such small return.

What can be done about parliamentary reform? This member of the Parliamentary Press Gallery, along with his colleagues, passes that question by Mr. Speaker Michener to thoughtful citizens.

## Books

by J. N. Mappin



John Kennedy: The front runner.

"FOR MONTHS BEFORE the coming of a critical election year," writes James MacGregor Burns in his new and excellent profile of John Kennedy, "the acknowledged front runner was one who met none of the accepted tests of presidential timber. He was not a Governor of a large state or a Cabinet officer or a General. He was not a Protestant. He was not a long-time party leader. He did not personify any great national issue. He was not the champion of any one group or philosophy. He was a Senator hardly past his first term; a Catholic, independent Democrat, barely into his forties."

The most interesting fact of this year's presidential election is the strong possibility that the Democrats will nominate a man who happens to be a Roman Catholic and the equally strong possibility that once nominated he will be elected.

The only previous election to see a Catholic nominated by a major party was that of 1928. Al Smith, the Governor of New York, was the Democratic candidate, and he was soundly trounced by Herbert Hoover. This raised the question of whether a Catholic could ever be elected president, for doubtless Smith's religion had played some part in his defeat.

Yet Smith was fighting a losing battle from the start: he was campaigning at the height of the prosperous Republican twenties; he was the machine-made product of unsavory Tammany Hall; he was an enthusiastic "wet" when prohibition was one of the great moral issues of the day.

He was a derby-hatted, cigar-smoking, city slicker, proud of his Fulton Fish

# The Democratic Hopefuls

Market background, and offensive alike to gentle-folk, to the vast rural areas which felt the moral locus of American society to reside in the Protestant hinterlands, and to the South, repelled by the radical practice of the Catholics that had Negroes and whites worshipping together.

Yet the bigots apart, there were, in Mr. Burns carefully worded phrase, "thoughtful people who felt they were defending not only their own creed, but the cherished traditions of freedom of religion and the separation of Church and State."

The position of America is unusual among the Western democracies, in that she is constitutionally a secular state. At the time of the constitutional convention in 1787, a consideration of prime importance to the citizens of the new republic was the fact that they or their forbears had come to the new world to escape religious or political persecution. Usually the two were intertwined.

Thus the American constitution was, and remains, a secular document, the philosophical and moral basis of which is a rational, secular interpretation of natural law based on the rights of man.

Senator Kennedy has thus rightly decried the raising of the religious issue, and the press coverage of the primaries, which, in some cases, emphasized the religious question largely to the exclusion of national and international issues. It is his reasonable view that the one relevant question in this sphere, and one which faces all candidates equally, is whether or not his religion would interfere with his performance in the presidential office. (In New Hampshire, Richard Nixon was asked whether his Quaker faith would interfere with his presidential duties if Congress declared war. An aide loftily referred the questioner to Mr. Nixon's naval service during the last war.)

Mr. Burns, a political scientist at Williams College, an accomplished political and military historian, and a defeated Congressional candidate in the last election, discusses the religious question with a balance that should be acceptable to all but the most inflexible minds.

Jack Kennedy grew up in a large family dominated by his oldest brother, while his

father was amassing a fortune in the high-flying twenties. The status question which had troubled his father was largely overcome by time, wealth, and a fashionable secular education.

He joined the U.S. Navy shortly before Pearl Harbor and was the captain of a PT boat sunk by the Japanese in the Pacific. He was lucky to survive, although he suffered a back injury which was to plague him later, but, also, provided him with the time to write his Pulitzer prize-winning *Profiles in Courage* while recuperating from an operation.

Kennedy was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1946 at the age of twenty-nine, and won a Senate seat six years later. In 1956 he gained control of the Massachusetts delegation to the Democratic convention. He was beaten by the narrowest of margins for the vice-presidential nomination, but the publicity made him a national figure.

Back in the Senate he continued to move ahead, an effective figure if not a dramatic one. In his analysis of the Senator's personality, Burns writes "his mind is more analytical than creative . . . he shuns doctrinaire solutions and dogmatic talk . . . to him, to be emotionally or ideologically committed is to be captive."

Mr. Burns has written an admiring though not uncritical book. His main reservation seems to concern Kennedy's dispassionate attitude. Forecasting is always hazardous and in the greatest of the free world's offices, it is impossible to anticipate how a man will act until he has the power to do so.

By intellect, training, and inclination for the science of leadership Kennedy is qualified. But what of the art? What of the necessary emotional content of leadership in the cold war? Burns concludes: "To that battle for survival, Kennedy could bring bravery and wisdom; whether he would bring passion and power would depend on his making a commitment not only of mind, but of heart, that until now he has never been required to make."

*Candidates 1960*, the dust jacket tells us, is "the thoughtful citizen's guide to the personalities, records, ambitions and strategies of the leading contenders in the

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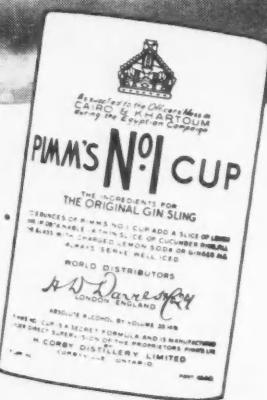
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race for the next presidential nominations" before the public relations teams start to market their products in the statistically determined hues the public desires.

It is a mixed bag, supplied by nine Washington newsmen, with an introduction by Eric Sevareid on the ideal candidate. It is sometimes weakened by extravagant generalizations and by that smart-aleck quality some political correspondents mistake for erudition.

Mr. Sevareid's introduction will serve as an exciting primer of presidential politics for those newly acquiring the taste. He sums up the 1952 election in this way: "Stevenson charmed the intellect; Eisenhower charmed the heart. All American voters have hearts, but not all have intellects; it was an uneven match from the beginning." Which is surely the classic liberal lament on the shortcomings of democracy.

Stevenson is an unusual political figure. He is an exception to almost every rule applicable to potential candidates. He suffers from the inexcusable political fault of being unable to speak in clichés and platitudes. He is a man with genuine doubts as to his own ability. Obviously possessed of profound spiritual convictions, he must find it difficult to understand the mere religiosity of many of his countrymen.

His term as Governor of Illinois was spectacularly successful, and led to his nomination as the Democratic candidate in 1952, in one of the few genuine drafts in history. Four years later, with all the polls signalling an easy Republican victory, Stevenson was again the fatted calf led to slaughter.

As a two-time loser, it is unlikely that Stevenson will win the Democratic nomination again. But should the Democrats win the election, the new president will have available a man with the potential to be one of the most effective Secretaries of State in history.

Hubert Horatio Humphrey Jr., whose name sounds like a P. G. Wodehouse caricature of an American politician, is the youthful senior Senator from Minnesota who is able and ambitious, and gets on with almost everybody. He is a hard working liberal democrat who climbed the party ladder in his home state by sheer determination. He is the man who, on a visit to Moscow, dropped in to say hello to Khrushchev and emerged eight hours later. He is the proud owner of a pinball machine in his basement. More significant, in terms of present day realities, he is the man whom John Kennedy knocked out of contention in the West Virginia primary.

Lyndon Johnson of Texas and Stuart Symington of Missouri are two contenders playing it close to the vest. Johnson is one of the new group of Southerners who concede that the South lost the Civil War.



Lyndon Johnson: Close to the vest.

He is Senate Majority Leader and one of the most effective leaders of the Senate in history. Respected by both North and South, he works quietly and persuasively, and makes it a rule never to embark on lost causes. He favors as much civil rights legislation as Congress can be persuaded to pass.

Symington has a record as a successful businessman, served capably in the Democratic administrations preceding the first Eisenhower victory, and has been a leading Senate authority on defence since his election in 1952. He goes to the convention with the dubious blessing of being Harry Truman's personal choice.

To win, a candidate must have 761 votes. If none of the leading candidates has been able to gain this total after many ballots the search for a dark horse is begun. His dominating virtue will be that he is not well known enough to have offended any substantial number of delegates. From the excellent chapter on possible dark horse candidates, the name of Robert Meyner stands out.

Meyner, the Governor of New Jersey, deserves special mention on behalf of those people who retain their faith in the indispensability of civil liberty and the rule of law to the democratic process.

The New Jersey Senate, in a technicolor outburst of patriotism, refused to confirm Meyner's appointment of a leading jurist to the Board of Trustees of Rutgers, the State University. The appointee, Judge John C. Bigelow, "at the request of the bar association, had defended a Newark schoolteacher who claimed the protection of the Fifth Amendment before the House Un-American Activities Committee." Meyner successfully fought his appointment through a State Senate, the majority of whose members apparently lacked even a superficial knowledge of how law works in a democracy.

At the time of writing, John Kennedy is front running and still gaining momentum. If the final contest for the presidency should be between Kennedy and Nixon,

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By order of the Board.

T. F. Turner,  
Secretary.  
Montreal, June 13, 1960.



as now looks probable, the outcome could well rest on the following fact: The polls show that among those citizens without much interest in politics and thus with none but vague impressions of the candidates, the majority have an unexplained dislike of Nixon, and, equally, feel an attraction towards Kennedy. On such in-

tangibles may rest the mandate of the people.

**John Kennedy**, by James MacGregor Burns—Longmans, Green—\$5.50.

**Candidates 1960**, edited by Eric Sevareid—Basic Books—\$4.95.

## The Tough Surviving Genius

by Mary Lowrey Ross

THE DEFINITIVE BIOGRAPHY of Leo Tolstoy by Ernest Simmon has now been issued in a two volume paper-backed edition. This brings the whole panorama of Tolstoy's life and teaching within easy public price-range, a popularization that Tolstoy himself might have been the first to approve. For however he may have deplored certain aspects of his private life, he made no attempt to conceal them; and he never underrated the value of his teaching, or limited its range. No self-publicist ever worked more tirelessly than the great Tolstoy, and few have been so purely motivated.

Biographer Simmon has ranged far and wide for his material — necessarily, for the documentation on Tolstoy extended over his life-time and for decades beyond it. Tolstoy himself kept a life-long diary, which he used as both record and confessional. So did his wife, Sonya. Then, as the household increased the diaries proliferated. So did the letters, the journalistic reports, the eye-witness accounts of dedicated Tolstoyans, the lengthening notations on the blotters of the Czar's secret police, the communications and ex-communications that took place as the irreconcilable prophet battled with both State and Holy Synod. Tolstoy was probably the most sedulously documented great figure of his century.

From this vast accumulation of material there gradually emerges in the story of Leo Tolstoy a sort of nineteenth century Pilgrim's Progress. Unlike Bunyan's humble hero, however, Tolstoy longed for the Celestial City not for himself but for the entire human race; and he came to believe more and more that it could be established on earth by a simple moral formula — faith in God and his law as expressed in the Gospels. His faith, as *The Thing Men Live By*, remained unshatterable, though his relationship to God, according to the admiring but skeptical Gorky, was curiously like that of two bears in a cage.

Nearly everything that Tolstoy stood for — the brotherhood of man, total disarmament, the "withering away" of the state until nothing remained but a univer-

sal condition of loving anarchy — was to be dissipated in the fearful half-century following his death. Yet his stature, both as artist and prophet, remains undiminished. For if his hope for the human race came to little, his fears were abundantly justified. He clearly foresaw the course the revolution would take, he warned of the dangers of the secret police and of science and technical progress divorced from morality; and he recognized in advance all the signs of state-officialism that would congeal at last into icy bureaucracy.

As biographer Simmon makes clear, Tolstoy's gifts as a man of vision were lighted through most of his life by a kind of luminous common-sense, a peasant practicality that made it possible to carry through, single-handed and in total opposition to the government, his great famine relief project of 1891-2. It is worth noting as well that while he threw himself heart and spirit into the rescue of the persecuted Doukhobors, he was the first to point out that the exported colony was bound to make trouble for its host, the Dominion of Canada.

The Simmon biography is both an impressive work of scholarship and an absorbing narrative. Tolstoy himself was perhaps the most fascinating paradox of the Nineteenth Century — an aristocrat who voluntarily lived the life of a peasant; an artist whose aesthetic values were often in conflict with his rigid concept of morality; a man of peace who lived a life of unending domestic turmoil; a complex genius who strove to present himself in terms of simplicity and candor. (His life, like his diary, was an open book and his unhappy wife was driven by temperament and circumstances to plunder both to the end of his days.)

*Leo Tolstoy* is a biography that no one interested in Tolstoy can afford to miss. And no one who reads it can fail to recognize in its subject — "that oak of a man" as William James called him — one of the tough surviving geniuses of the Nineteenth Century.

**Leo Tolstoy** — Vols. I & II, by Ernest Simmon — McClelland & Stewart — \$1.60 each vol.

**CORBYS  
EXTRA  
DRY  
LONDON DRY  
GIN  
ONE  
DRY  
DRYER**



"Sunset Strip": Lisa Davis and Efrem Zimbalist, Jr.

## Television

by Mary Lowrey Ross

### Shock-Proof and Strike-Resistant

OLD TELEVISION serials never die. They simply fade away, returning like ghosts to haunt the screen as daytime entertainment or summer replacements. Thus while *Father Knows Best* and *I Love Lucy* have been officially discontinued, there is every chance that both programs will still be around indefinitely. Apparently their audiences insist on retaining them, if only as memories, much as Queen Victoria insisted on laying out her late Prince Consort's dinner clothes every evening. Even a repeat performance is better than the notion of total dissolution.

As every writer for television knows, his first duty is to build up some kind of rapport between his characters and his audience. The rapport may not have any basis of reality, but it must be there and as far as possible it must be shock-proof and strain-resistant. In the case of *I Love Lucy*, for instance, the attachment between program and audience survived long after it had ceased to exist between Lucy and Desi. So for a long time to come, Lucy, along with *Our Miss Brooks*, will continue to haunt the cemetery of daytime entertainment.

The same sort of tenacious relationship seems to exist between audiences and crime-mystery programs. There is something about the Private Eye that stirs the dreaming Walter Mitty in television audiences almost as irresistibly as the Western hero. In fact the Eye may eventually nose ahead of the Western hero on network rat-

ings. More than a dozen crime-and-mystery programs have survived the 1959-60 season, and at least nine more are in preparation for the coming fall.

To begin with, the Private Eye is a contemporary archetype, living in a more or less familiar world. He has a fine modern apartment, a high-speed convertible always waiting at the curb, and a beautiful secretary who never goes off duty, publicly or privately. He lives a life of violent adventure, but he himself is inviolable. He is bullet-proof and concussion proof and any client he takes on becomes automatically conviction proof. Above all, he has a kind of glum and invincible decency, to distinguish him from the District Attorney, a smoothie who at his best is a Devil's Advocate and at his worst a politician trying to pave his way to the governorship by way of a record of convictions. So it isn't much wonder that self-identification with the Eye is inevitable, even if little that he does makes noticeable sense.

Last year the mystery-film producers decided on a policy of extending the half-hour crime story to an hour's length. This seemed to be a good idea at the time. With that extra half-hour, most of us figured, the script-writer would have a chance to establish plot and character and double the suspense. Unfortunately it hasn't worked out that way. The Private Eye drama isn't, as we had hoped, twice as good as its predecessor. It's merely

twice as long.

Plot and characterization have now been firmly stereotyped to allow plenty of room for action, which is constant, confused, and also stereotyped. As a result, crime-mystery stories are now so indistinguishable from each other that it has become necessary to tag them with minor characters for purposes of identification; e.g. "Cricket" and "Kim", the addle-headed little blonde and the cheery cab-driver in *Hawaiian Eye*, and "Kookie", whose ubiquitous pocket comb serves to identify both himself and *Sunset Strip*.

So far, the television producers have failed to develop any really satisfactory way of presenting crime and mystery on the living-room screen. They are still trying to give us movie-melodrama in miniature and the results are, inevitably, cluttered and incoherent. The effect is even more deplorable when the producer reaches still further into the past and attempts to reconstruct for the television screen a classic mystery such as *The Woman in White*.

It is still possible to read the Wilkie Collins story with enjoyment if you are willing to skip the period moralizing and concentrate on the intricacies of the old-fashioned plot. As it worked out, however, the adapter retained the moralizing and ended by abandoning the plot. Walter Slezak's prissy Count Fosca and Siobhan McKenna's resonant period heroine completed the disaster by turning the television version into an unacknowledged parody of the original.

Eventually, some imaginative mind in television may discover a way of producing lucid, swift-running crime stories along with Private Eyes as formidably individualized as Sherlock Holmes and Sam Spade. But he won't do it by borrowing from the past. He will have to wipe his little screen clean and start afresh, with a brand-new conception of both the limitations and possibilities of his tight little medium.



"Kookie": His trademark is a comb.

## Music

by Hugh Thomson

### The Tank Town Troubadours

ONE OF THIS COUNTRY'S unique musical groups is "The Davies of Canada", a family of tank town troubadours who have been playing the little leagues of Canada and the United States for the past ten years, 12 months of every year. They own a house in Barrie, Ont., but for the first five years of concert touring they were so constantly on the move they had no place they could call their home. They wound up each season on Ontario's Lake of Bays, rented a summer cottage and entertained at various vacation resorts.

These road-rugged minstrels have given concerts in every nook and cranny of Ontario, made six tours of the Maritimes and seven of the mid-western and New England States. Now embarked upon their second decade, they find they are as much in demand as the year they began; there is always fresh territory to conquer, and they never seem to wear out their welcome even in the most frequently visited places.

Their tenth-anniversary celebrations ended with a large birthday cake bearing ten candles. At the head of the table sat father, William Malcolm Davie, a promoter by training who is the publicity agent and business manager of the troupe. At the opposite end was Mrs. Vera Henderson Davie, the musical director and piano accompanist, who taught her daughter and two sons to sing. Frances is a mezzo-soprano, Nelles a bass-baritone and Noble affects the title of "tenor-baritone". The three are unmarried.

There could scarcely be a more travelled Canadian family, both propelled and self-propelled, for when they are touring they may be seen out hiking, rain or shine, to keep in condition. In addition to their daily "constitutional", they pay regular visits to osteopaths for massage in order to keep the collective health up to concert pitch. Call them cranks if you will, but not one of them had missed a concert until last spring, at the close of the 10th season, when mother broke the clean bill of health with an attack of sciatica and was unable to appear with her singing brood at three concerts in Barrie. The shows went on nevertheless with Frances doing double duty at the piano.

The troupe travels by two British automobiles on which are piled 50,000 miles a year. They, too, are kept in ship-shape

condition. As soon as the Davies pull off the road for the day they store their cars in a garage and have them gone over by a mechanic. The men travel lightly but the women take along more than they need, according to Nelles, the eldest son. Indispensable impedimenta are portable typewriter and sewing-machine with which father keeps up business correspondence en route and mother and daughter keep the family in stitches.

They have discovered a formula which is sure-fire with the circles in which they move. Their package-show is bought by high schools, church groups, service clubs and small colleges with a budget for entertainment. In towns and villages they estimate ten per cent of the population is potentially their audience; in cities no more than three per cent. Their patrons are neither musical connoisseurs nor that greater number of concert-goers who attend fashionable events merely to be seen. The Davies trade on the fact that there is everywhere an abundance of folk who find a wholesome family giving a program that might best be described as vulgar in its original meaning, a deeply gratifying experience.

They sing solos, duets and trios. A typical concert will open with Bach's *Sheep May Safely Graze*, close with Schubert's *Ave Maria*, and in between will

come one of the strangest assortments known to the art of program-building. For instance, they think nothing of placing the celebrated coloratura aria from Rossini's *The Barber of Seville*, *Una Voce Poco Fa*, beside Jerome Kern's *Smoke Gets in Your Eyes*, a juxtaposition that would be laughed off-stage in concert circles. The Davies make music for their kind of people, however, and almost invariably they are re-engaged at the end of their concerts—father sees to that!

After a decade of barn-storming in every conceivable community and circumstance, they have a wealth of stories to relate; but two of their favorites have to do with an unscheduled ovation from 50 juvenile delinquents and a bowing cat.

The bowing cat entered their career on the third visit to Hanover, Ont. Sister and brothers were blending voices in harmony when they spied this alley cat ambling down the centre aisle toward the platform. As they reached a climax in their trio, it sprang up on the stage and sat down facing them. As soon as the song was over and the audience began to clap, the tabby turned, faced the house and bowed its head. It almost broke up the meeting.

The other story comes from a concert in Albion, Mich., where their sponsor was a church group which had given a block of seats to boys from the local reformatory, doubtless in the hope of showing them an uplifting evening. The youths were not too impressed with the concert until the Davies turned to a comical song, *The Bold Gendarmes*, which depicts the police as blundering, blustering cowards. The 50 boys roared and, at the end, burst out cheering.

But, then, The Davies of Canada are nice people whose light satirical shafts in song would be properly understood by nice people—not dead-end kids.



"The Davies of Canada": Understood by nice people.

## Chess

by D. M. LeDain

THE THIRD BIENNIAL Canadian Open Championship, scheduled for Kitchener, Aug. 27-Sept. 4, offers an opportunity for any Canadian to play in an interesting and important event. A large entry, of all grades of playing strength, is expected and the tourney will be limited to ten rounds of Swiss system pairing. No one is eliminated at any stage. A form with full details may be obtained from the secretary, S. A. Schmitt, 114 Church St., Kitchener. Kitchener has its share of attractions for those wishing to combine chess with a holiday, and the Stratford Festival and Niagara Falls are not far away.

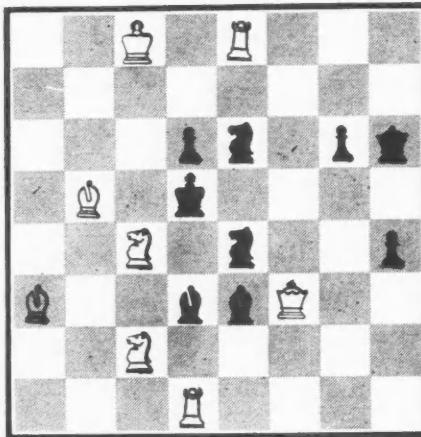
White: A. Di Camillo (Philadelphia). Black: J. Engel (Montreal). (1st Can. Open, Montreal, 1956).

1. P-K4, P-QB4; 2.Kt-KB3, Kt-QB3; 3.P-Q4, PxP; 4.KtxP, Kt-B3; 5.Kt-QB3, P-K4; 6.Kt(4)-Kt5, P-Q3; 7.B-KKt5, P-QR3; 8. BxKt, PxP; 9.Kt-R3, P-Q4; 10.KtxP, B-K3; 11.Kt-QB4, P.KB4; 12.Kt(4)-Kt6,

R-QKt1; 13.PxP, BxP; 14.Q-R5, BxP?; 15.B-QB4, B-Kt3; 16.Q-R3!, B-Kt5ch; 17.K-B1, B-QB4?; 18.Kt-Q7!, Kt-Kt5; 19.Kt(7)-B6ch; K-B1; 20.Q-R6 mate.

**Solution of No. 247** (Gaulin),  
Key, 1.B-B5.

**Problem No. 248**, by S. S. Lewmann (1st prize, Brit.Ch.Fed., 1934).  
White mates in two moves. (8 + 9)



## Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

DOUG WAS SMILING when he came into their store. "I made a deal, but a real funny one," he told Mary. "Two job lots of belts, and bargains both of them."

"I'll have to take on the buying for a change. There's no fun staying here all afternoon." His wife sighed. "But what was funny today?"

"The prices for a start. See here." Doug pointed to an invoice. "In that first lot each belt cost exactly as many cents as there were belts in the lot. And the other lot had more, but again each belt cost as many cents as the number in it."

"So that's funny." Mary shook her head. "More than fifteen dozen belts altogether. They'd better be a bargain if we're going to sell so many."

"They are!" Doug's an optimist. "But take a look at that total. Even dollars, and the same number as the total number of belts."

That was a coincidence. But just how many belts had he bought? (130)

*Answer on Page 44.*

## Hot Off the Press

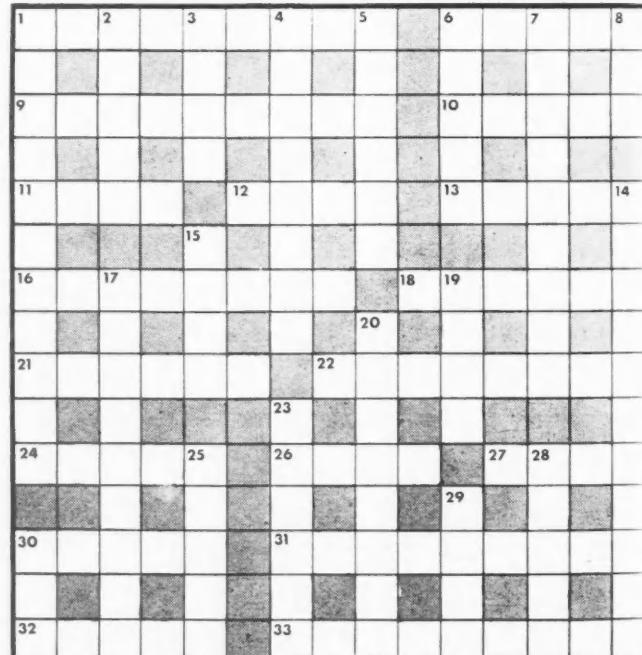
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

### ACROSS

- 1, 30D. 6. How can an editor enjoy this when he is bound to do his job? (7,2,3,5)
- 9 Meet a nobleman inside. (9)
- 10 See 12
- 11 Paris and London were entitled to a famous one. What the Dickens! (4)
- 12, 10. A fresh spurt is needed to produce the paper. (9)
- 13 Certainly not s11 news! (5)
- 16 Result of "A frog he would a-wooing go"? (8)
- 18 I've arrived at the conclusion it is green. (6)
- 21 Surely the cricket news should appear on this page. (6)
- 22 The prodigal son was one of these. (8)
- 24 See 23
- 26 You'll find it in the index among the Es. (4)
- 27 This fellow was well-versed in American literature. (4)
- 30 Exchange rate is about a penny in England. Altogether crazy! (5)
- 31 Am I it? Not I! Merely a resemblance. (9)
- 32 Yet this tree may be only comparatively old. (5)
- 33 A garment in which Callas will do her stuff put on by her doctor? (9)

### DOWN

- 1 But it's not the way of the Royal Navy to send out news here. (5,6)
- 2 You couldn't do better than this. (5)
- 3 This may sell well, but not when it's on the market. (4)
- 4 What's the matter with the editor's head? (8)
- 5 Black, in Germany, may have a softer appearance. (6)
- 6 If they don't hold water they may smoke. (5)
- 7 Composed by a real idiot, some think! (9)
- 8 What one must do to type in 1D. (3)
- 14 Publicity seekers with many irons in the fire? (5,6)
- 15 Enough to turn a poet to drink! (4)
- 17 Country where Morpheus is worshipped? (9)
- 19 He made a negative exclamation. (about fair weather, perhaps). (4)
- 20 This periodical might have some explosive issues. (8)
- 23, 30, 24. Where to find the London or New York reader at breakfast? How old-fashioned! (6,3,5)
- 25 One hears about this, in the barber shop, perhaps. (5)
- 28 I get on at either end. (5)
- 29 The advertiser does because advertising does. (4)
- 30 See 23 and 1A.



# Insurance

by William Sclater

## Mortgage Problem

*What kind of insurance can I take out that will insure meeting the payments on a second mortgage? I have bought a house under N.H.A. loan but I have had to take out a second mortgage for a four-year term on which the interest is high and on which there is a bonus also. Is the Ontario government making mortgage brokers supply money at lower rates? Can I complain to the insurance department? What would happen if I cannot meet the second mortgage? Would this just be a bad debt?—K.V., Barrie.*

It would be a very bad debt. The holder of the second mortgage may elect to pay off the first mortgage and take possession of your house in such circumstances. There is no insurance policy I know of which could be purchased to guarantee payments on a mortgage apart from a policy on your life, if death was the defaulter.

The Ontario government does not control interest rates charged for second mortgage money. That is done by the supply and demand of money available for this purpose. The Ontario government has passed a law requiring mortgage brokers to be registered so that proper ethical standards of conduct may prevail and police action taken against anyone who attempts to practise without a licence. Most mortgage brokers are reputable businessmen. They are only the middlemen in the deals. What you should do in any real estate transaction is employ the services of a well-experienced lawyer to protect your interests.

## Compulsory Auto

*Since approximately 95% of auto drivers in Ontario are now covered by auto insurance to minimum provincial requirements at least, would it not be advisable to bring in completely compulsory auto insurance for everyone and make sure the other five per cent are covered too?—S.A., Toronto.*

It does not necessarily follow that compulsory auto insurance is any panacea for auto liability problems. The first thing to consider is that you and I and the other drivers are going to have to pay the cost. This is a factor to be kept very much in mind in relation to this.

The very fact that almost 96% of drivers are covered under the present plan speaks well for the present system in Ontario and the toll is not too hard on us, comparatively speaking. In Massachusetts, where compulsory auto insurance was first introduced, the costs to the insurer are substantially higher. Some insurance companies are reported to be refusing to write auto insurance there and the problem is also complicated by out-of-state cars.

Where you have compulsory auto insurance you must, to keep costs in line, be able to rely on the government to accept and maintain its responsibility for keeping irresponsible drivers off the roads. We could easily force insurance companies to insure all drivers, under penalty of banning them from selling other kinds of insurance in the province if they balked, but you can't force them to accept losses. The points system would have to be vigorously enforced without fear or favor in our case to keep down an increase in the loss ratio.

## Life Expectancy

*What surely have I that my life span will correspond to that given by statistics and how can I best adjust my insurance to this uncertainty?—J.D., Kingston.*

Your life insurance is adjusted to that now. If you die after only one premium payment your estate still receives the principal sum. If you live long enough to get it paid up you won't have to pay any more. Statistics speak only for majorities. In individuals as in atoms, much is identical but the quantum theory of physics is applicable. All that is certain is that each one of us will die, sooner or later.

## Boat Insurance

*What is the way to get the best insurance on my boat when I put her in the water for the season? I have just bought her. Should I write to several insurance companies and then compare quotations?—J.C., Vancouver.*

While cut-rate insurance premiums can mean cut-rate loss adjustments it doesn't follow that the most expensive coverage is the best either. A number of factors

are involved that have to be evaluated, such as the cruising range, the period in full commission and lay-up period and where.

I would suggest you see a reputable insurance broker and be guided by his advice. He could also be very helpful when you have a claim. Best way to keep costs down is to keep claims down. Sail your boat as if you didn't have any insurance. And don't skimp on the liability coverage. When a few more cents will buy substantially higher limits, have them. Determine total value by having a proper survey too.

## Driver Training

*Would you recommend driver training through schools? Is there a good film available?—B.W., Winnipeg.*

Definitely, and there are several good films available free of charge except for express.

The All-Canada Insurance Federation has just completed the first all-Canadian film "High School of the Highways", a 16mm black-and-white with sound. It blends the highlights of the two All-Canada sponsored driving training programs for (1) High School Teachers . . . to qualify them to organize and conduct driver education courses in schools. (2) The Teen-Age Safe-Driving Road-e-o, a national competition at local and provincial with national finals for educational scholarships. It is a 13 minute film, suited to TV, for a teen-age audience.

Prints are available through Sovereign Film distributors in Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, Toronto, Montreal and Saint John, N.B. or write All-Canada Insurance Federation, P.O. Box 9, Station "H", Montreal.

## Beauty Hazards

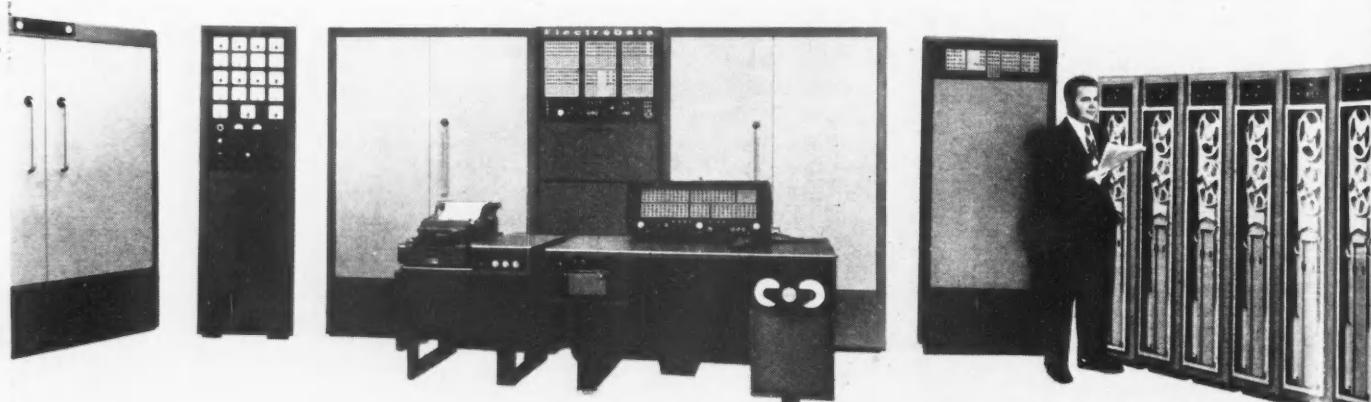
*What hazards do I require insurance against to cover a beauty parlor operation after I have taken care of fire and theft insurance?—Nina, Hamilton.*

Somebody's hair may come out purple when you dye it platinum blond, or at least she may claim it did. When you carry on operations such as hair waving, dyeing, manicuring, barbering and such, your big need is liability insurance to protect you in the event someone sues you for bodily injury, or even death, as an accidental result of such operations.

What you should purchase is a form of malpractice insurance. It will not, of course, cover anything illegal or the use or sale of illegal preparations but it should provide good coverage against the normal hazards of your type of business. See your fire and casualty agent and do not forget to ask him to include defence costs of any legal action in the policy.

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**IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA**

**DIVIDEND No. 280**

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Forty-five Cents (45¢) per share has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July, 1960, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Monday, the first day of August next, to shareholders of record of the 30th June, 1960.

*By order of the Board.*

H. W. THOMSON  
*General Manager*

Toronto, 8th June, 1960

**IMPERIAL**  
*the BANK that service built*

## Gold & Dross

### Gunnar Mines

*Gunnar Mines has been brought to my attention as an interesting situation. It has almost \$6 working capital per share, almost four years to go before running out of contracts and is paying 18% on the recent market price of \$8.*

*It is quite possible that in four years there will be cash per share of better than \$10, along with maintenance of the present dividend of \$1.50 per share. There is also the possibility of the Gunnar organization coming up with another situation and it has the funds to exploit it. There may even be a demand for uranium, which Gunnar's Beaverlodge mine could satisfy as cheaply as any.*

*The uranium bonds have done very well for their holders during the past year, and I cannot help but wonder if stocks of the big three (Algoma, Denison and Gunnar) could not do the same for their holders over the next four or five years. — H. L., Stettler, Alta.*

The Gunnar picture is quite impressive statistically, and the stock appears to be under-valued. There is, however, always a danger that an under-valued situation will remain so indefinitely and in the case of Gunnar two factors would be responsible:

1) The remoteness of anything in the nature of a commercial market for uranium.

2) The current lack of public participation in the mining market. The main buying power to-day is in the hands of the rich, but they are largely dissuaded from situations like Gunnar, which offer attractive yields, by heavy taxation brackets, and the lack of hope of early tax-free capital appreciation.

It is extremely difficult for Gunnar to advance without a market with broad public participation. Prospects for this are not bright in view of the current oversupplies of most metals.

Gunnar has outstanding 3.5 million shares, to which working capital of \$18.5 million or \$5 plus per share was applicable at the end of 1959. Your estimate of \$10 a share liquids in four years presumes an addition of \$16.5 million.

Gunnar has cut its semi-annual dividend from 75 cents a share to 50 cents. It will make a smaller profit on uranium produced to fill the recently acquired Rayrock and Dyno contracts.

The company may show a cash flow of \$6.40 per share over the four years

1960-63, and net profits of \$4.20 per share. On this basis, dividends of \$3.50 a share would result in cash and investments of \$26.3 million.

The financial community seems to be dominated by the thought that uranium will in a few years have practically no market. In the meantime, the material lacks price-use economics for the guidance of the industrial designer and stock-market speculator alike. Very few seem to be willing to look 10 or 15 years into the future.

Gunnar's costs are favorable.

### Hayes Steel

*Would it be worth while continuing to hold Hayes Steel Products? What are the prospects for the company? — T.G., London.*

Hayes Steel is tied largely to the automotive industry, which is feeling the effects of imports, although the equity does not appear to be excessively priced considering liquid and fixed assets. Since there are, however, only 140,000 shares outstanding, the market tends to be narrow, and sharp price fluctuations are not to be unexpected. The stock could be retained by those prepared to see it through periods when it is ignored by the market.

### Moore Corp.

*Would you briefly review the aspects of Moore Corp. which might make it a worthy addition to a strictly growth portfolio? — H.R., Toronto.*

Not only has Moore Corp. shown an annual earnings increase of 14% over a 10-year period, but profit margins have actually improved. This, along with prospects in its industry, reflects in the market's willingness to price the equity (19 times anticipated 1960 earnings) on the basis of a continuance of favorable trends.

Selling around \$46 a share (Canadian funds), Moore pays dividends of 80 cents a year, affording a yield of 1 1/4%. But investment people would not be surprised to see the dividend boosted to \$1 since 1960 earnings are expected to run \$2.00 a share versus \$1.82 in 1959. Indicative of the growth rate of earnings is the 1955-58 record: 1958 — \$1.53; 1957 — \$1.64%; 1956 — \$1.47; 1955 — \$1.17.

Incidentally Moore pays dividends in U.S. funds. Operations are in large part in the U.S., although Moore is a Canadian corporation.

Interests are mainly in the keenly competitive business-forms field but it has applied an unusually effective approach, which speaks volumes for management skill and traditions. Thinking of Moore as a garden-variety manufacturing company fails to provide the full picture. Important elements in its success are research and sales. The company was quick to capitalize on the trend to automation in this era of soaring paper-work costs in business administration.

Typical of the company's ability to anticipate, if not to create, trends in business forms was its introduction last year of a revolutionary multiple-part continuous form, demand for which is outrunning production. This has been followed by new plans for market study and penetration of the business-forms field generally.

Moore reports mid-March sales ahead of last year. It has budgeted for 1960 capital expenditures of \$6.7 million, including increased facilities for the new continuous form.

### U.S. Investors

A U.S. citizen is anxious to invest in good Canadian securities both for income and capital gain. She now has 200 shares Canadian Bank of Commerce stock and about \$20,000 to invest. At present she has a taxable income in the U.S. with the off-setting feature of the 15% non-resident tax deducted here. When her employment terminates she will have little or no personal income from U.S. sources. Your suggestions will be appreciated. — E.H., Toronto.

If this investor insists on putting her money in Canada, she might look at the "15 best bets" discussed in a recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT [June 25]. But if she plans to continue residing in the U.S., she might be better advised to invest largely in American equities.

There are some disadvantages to ownership of Canadian securities by Americans dependent on their investments for income. To begin with, the 15% withholding tax is a nuisance; so is the exchange situation. Additionally, there's the trouble of disposing of rights when subscriptions are not accepted from U.S. citizens because of failure to register the offering with the Securities & Exchange Commission. Succession duties on foreign securities can hold up estate settlements.

Many Americans seem to have been hypnotized by news stories playing up spectacular gains in values of Canadian securities, and to have an unrealistic atti-



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## DIVIDEND NO. 363

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of 55¢ per share on the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending July 31, 1960, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 30, 1960; that the same be payable on and after Monday, the first day of August, 1960, at any of the offices of the Bank; and that new shares subscribed for under the offer of June 10, 1960, rank, for the purpose of this Dividend, in the proportion that the amount paid on such shares on or before June 30, 1960, bears to the subscription price of \$42.00.

By order of the Board,

J. DOUGLAS GIBSON,  
General Manager.

Halifax, N.S., June 10, 1960.

## THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

### THE CONSOLIDATED MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

#### DIVIDEND NO. 110

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of Forty cents (40c) per share, and an extra distribution of Ten cents (10c) per share, on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company, have this day been declared for the six months ending the 30th day of June, 1960, payable on the 15th day of July, 1960, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 17th day of June, 1960.

By Order of the Board.  
F. L. Hallam,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

MONTREAL, P.Q.,  
JUNE 8, 1960.



### THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

#### DIVIDEND NO. 196

Notice is hereby given that dividend No. 196 of sixty cents (60c) per share for the quarter ending June 30, 1960, has been declared upon the shares of the Company, payable Monday, August 1, 1960, to shareholders of record at the close of business Monday, July 4, 1960.

By Order of the Board,  
W. C. CHICK,  
Secretary,  
Hamilton, Ontario, June 13, 1960

tude to investment in this country. They seek Canadian equities when they can obtain better values at home, and when they can buy U.S. companies which provide much more information to shareholders than the average Canadian corporation, and where their rights are better recognized.

For example, it seems to be illegal for an American company to issue equity securities without giving holders of the existing equity the first refusal of them, whereas in Canada the equity holders appear to be dependent on the whims of directors. There seems to be no legal obstacle to the latter's acceptance of a non-shareholder's pre-emptive bid for further equity securities, thereby diluting the existing equity.

The above reply is not inconsistent with our general recommendations to Canadian residents to invest in domestic securities, especially in resources and heavy industry.

### Vermillion Cons.

I have 10,000 shares Vermillion Cons. which I purchased several months ago for 1½¢ and 2¢. At the present time, my brokers tell me that it is very difficult to purchase this stock in blocks of less than 1,000 shares — at 4¢. I would appreciate your advising me why this stock is so hard to purchase and the possibilities for the future of the same. — A.B., Toronto.

Vermillion Cons. is an unlisted stock, that is it is not traded on any stock exchange but over-the-counter. The latter is a collective term for trading between brokers at prices established over the telephone. On the other hand, a stock exchange is an open-auction market where buying and selling brokers meet and where transactions are subject to regulation and to recording.

The price which buyers on both the listed and unlisted markets are willing to pay is called the bid, the price at which sellers are willing to sell is called the offering. An over-the-counter market can quite easily be one-sided, that is have a bid without an offering, or an offering without a bid. This may be because it lacks published prices of transactions to stimulate trading.

You seem to have bought Vermillion in a one-sided market, that is when it was freely available at 1½¢ and 2¢ without any close bid. Now, the shoe is on the other foot. Vermillion is still bid what you paid for it but no offering is showing. Your broker apparently thinks the stock might come out at 4¢. You could test the market by attempting to buy on an ascending scale starting at say 2½¢, and increasing your bid gradually if your bid failed to bring out stock.

The usual trading unit in this price classification, whether a stock is listed or unlisted, is 500 shares. On the listed market an offering broker would have to sell 500 shares if any one chose to buy it. But since the unlisted or over-the-counter market is not subject to rules and regulations, a seller could specify that he would not sell less than 1,000 shares.

As its market valuation indicates, Vermillion is a wildcat of the rawest sort. Any commitment in it should be made in the spirit with which the punter attempts to pick the daily double.

### Explorations

*Would you give me your opinion on the future possibilities of Consolidated West Petroleum Ltd. and Long Point Gas and Oil Ltd? — E.M., Huntsville.*

Operating in Ontario, Consolidated West Petroleum is a development and producing gas and oil company. In 1959 it netted \$271,971 on its outstanding 1.1 million shares and had working capital of \$620,000 at the end of the period. Considering income, cash position and field chances, it ranks as an interesting exploratory project and this is recognized in its market price.

Long Point is wild catting for oil and gas in Ontario and is much riskier than Consolidated West.

### In Brief

*How do McIntyre's copper prospects look? — L.S., Hamilton.*

Bright.

*What is the status of Chimo? — K.R., Montreal.*

Continues active in exploration; strong asset position.

*Has Quebec Lithium commenced refinery operation? — C.D., Stratford.*

Start slated for this month.



in Toronto—the

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## Point of View

# We Are Facing the Trip-Switch War

by J. B. Witchell, P. Eng., A.M.I. Mech.E. A.F.R.Ae.S.

I RESIGNED MY JOB as a professional engineer with the Defence Research Board just over a year ago. I did this because I feel that people should know that Western defence policy is built upon a fallacy—a deadly technical error which will carry us all to destruction unless we realize it, and act in time.

Our policy is based on what we call deterrence. We agree that nuclear war is suicidal, but we believe that the threat of instantaneous nuclear retaliation will restrain Russia from attack. This may have been logical in the days of manned bombers, but in the missile age it will no longer work.

We are moving into a situation of suicidal tension in which the time available for deciding whether or not the human race is to continue, will be reduced to seconds. The days when such decisions could be referred to President Eisenhower by the walkie-talkie telephone which follows him round the golf-course, are rapidly passing away. The decision to launch an attack must be based on signals received from all over the world.

This information must be digested by massive computers—rooms full of great boxes of electronic junk. Since we are now thinking in terms of detecting missiles already in flight, and in terms of simultaneous counter-attack, a human link in the chain would make reaction too slow. No human mind will be able to cope with this situation. Ultimately the decision-taking function itself must therefore be embodied in the system. Instead of President Eisenhower, we will have the box of electronic circuits. We will entrust the fate of the human race to it.

A simple mechanical engineer like myself is always greatly impressed by a black box full of electronic marvels. Or rather I am impressed when it works, but I am not surprised when it doesn't. Being a simple soul, the only certain thing I know about it is that it will eventually go wrong. I therefore order a spare. But if anything goes wrong with the box which represents Mr. Eisenhower, we will need to order a new world. More probably, we won't need anything.

Do you know what a trip-switch is? You may have a panel of circuit-breakers

in your basement, near the electricity meter. It is the modern equivalent of a fuse panel. When the load in a circuit becomes too heavy, the circuit-breaker, which is a trip-switch, trips out and the circuit is broken. It's a simple safety device which protects your appliances from

### Terra Nova

Cabot found it  
Cod surrounded  
For his King he crowned it.  
That was yesterday.  
Canada sought it,  
Finally got it,  
Bowaters bought it  
and Smallwood brought it fame.  
Sunshine refutes it,  
Labor disputes it,  
America pollutes it;  
Newfoundland: still untame;  
For even today,  
Cabot, a memory of mere man power,  
Lives a ghost in a sandstone Tower  
over an iceberg bay.

ROBERT GRAY

overload, and your house from fire caused by overloaded wiring. It is one of the many little automatic devices which add to our safety and comfort.

How would you feel if somebody hooked up a trip-switch in your basement to the firing mechanism of a bomb? So long as everything functioned satisfactorily, you would have no cause for complaint. Even if something did go wrong it is doubtful whether you would complain. But I doubt if you would be really satisfied with the arrangement. It would appear to be unnecessary, or even suicidal. Yet this is exactly the sort of thing we are now doing with the entire world.

This situation, of which I attempted to give warning by my resignation last year, is now very nearly with us. The B.M.E.-W.S. (Ballistic Missile Early Warning System) is expected to become operational this fall. This system is the trip-switch. If this scientific nightmare is ever

hooked up to the nuclear bomb delivery organization, we are doomed. To ignore this fact is not merely dangerous, but is a deliberate vote for suicide.

Government scientists will deny this. They will talk wisely about "safeguards". But they will be lying. I am not a distinguished defence scientist. My experience in this field consists of five years at the Canadian Armament Research and Development Establishment. But the facts are very simple, and I am perfectly willing to stake whatever professional reputation I have on the truth of these statements.

What is in short supply is not intelligence, but honesty. I have done what I could. Maybe it was futile, but I don't think so. The ultimate effect of quite a small number of people who are willing to face the facts and act on them, can be tremendous. We must publicise the truth until sufficient pressure can be brought to bear on our trigger-happy militarists to make them abandon the idea of instantaneous retaliation.

Retaliation may be a deterrent, but instantaneous retaliation requires an extreme alert which is quite intolerable, and must inevitably bring about the very disaster we are trying to prevent. To deter, it is only necessary to say to Russia "If you strike the first blow we will accept it, but we have installations which you cannot destroy, which will destroy you also if you are mad enough to start this thing." We will then find that the Russians are not mad at all. If Russia really wanted war, we would have had it long ago. Most of the war-mongering, since Stalin died, has been on our side. If the U2 had been a Russian plane, shot down over the United States, we would be at war now.

It is up to us to stop this thing before it gets out of control. Common sense is not entirely dead in North America, but the public is grossly misinformed. The time is short. In the name of the God about whom we prate so much but disobey so thoroughly, let us tell the truth. Let us not go blindly forward, driven by the devils of military necessity into a senseless holocaust which will serve no purpose at all. Let us trip the trip-switch right out, before it trips us all to destruction.

### ANSWER TO PUZZLER

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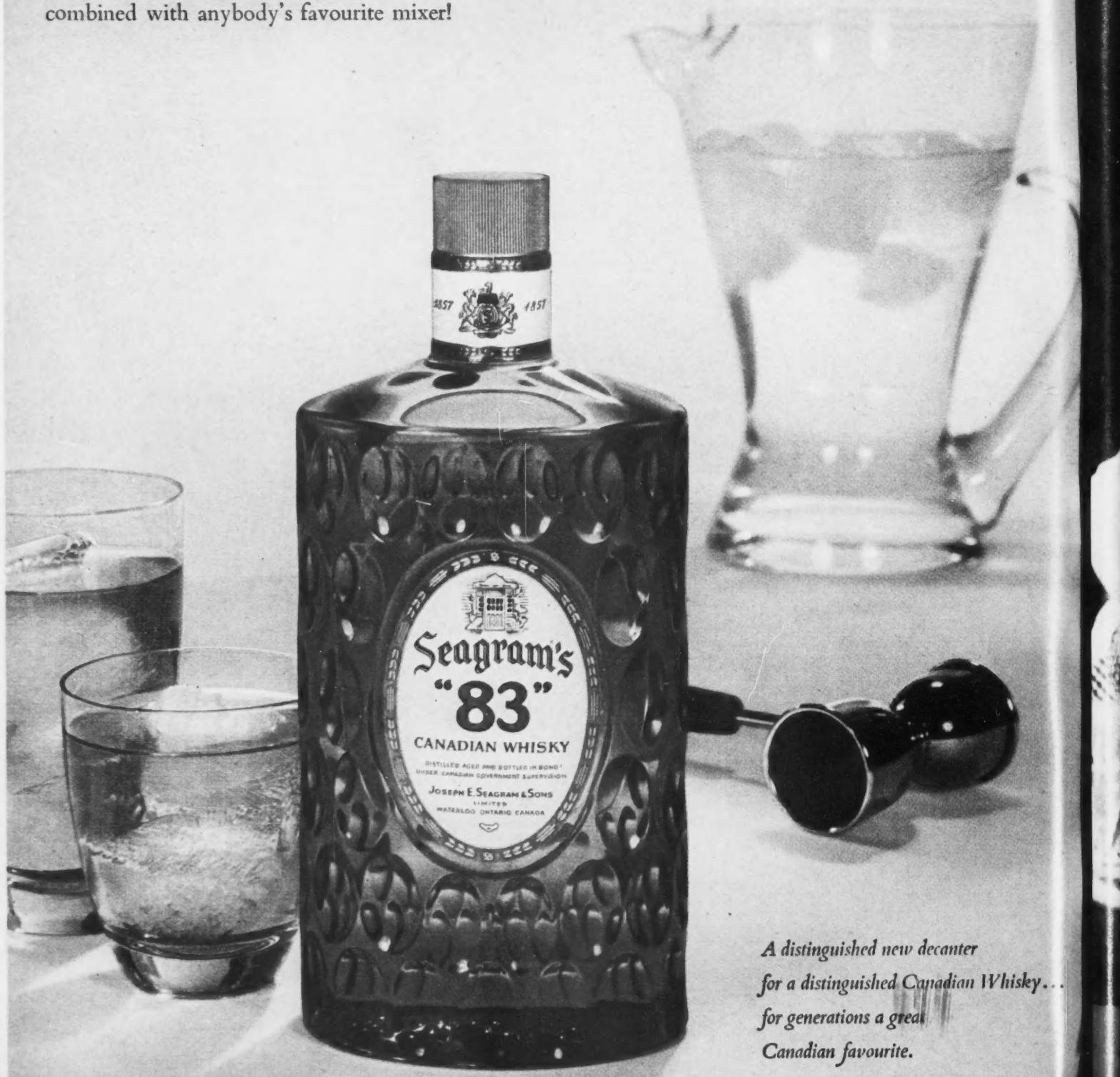


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